The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 6 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
The above mentioned improved transit will commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate	SINGLE "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	RETURN "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	due About.
			1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	Bombay 24th. July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	Bombay 23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	Bombay 5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	Bombay 14th. Sep
†City of Marsellles	8800	19th Sep.	Karachi 11th. Oct.
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep.	Bombay 21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct.	Bombay 31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	Bombay 13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	Karachi 21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov.	Bombay 29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	6321	17th Nov.	Bombay 11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	Bombay 28th Dec.
†City of Marsellles.	8800	17th Dec.	Bombay 8th Jan.'15

Calling at Naples.
‡Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route
KASARA 1195, Th. 8th Jan. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 9th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 8th January, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2998 tons, on Thursday, the 8th January, calling at Verawal, Mongrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 8th Jan.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 22nd ,,
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA...	3413	,, 19th. ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

7th January, 1914.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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STRAP WATCHES

are a convenience-nay a necessity

FOR MOTORING, AND RIDING
GOLFING, POLO,
HUNTING, TENNIS,
FISHING, ROWING,
SAILING, WALKING.

If you live in the air—either in business or pleasure—you can rely on the special quality of our strap timekeepers. We sell not only accurate timekeepers but unparalleled value in DURABILITY.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

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FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul-Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan *via* Shingapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	23rd Dec.	7th. Jan. 1914.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	30th. Dec.	10th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	4th. Jan.	16th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	17th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6168	28th. Jan.	9th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	5500	10th Feb.	22nd. Feb.
Izaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(*JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.*)

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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APPLY
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BANKING.

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(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

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Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

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Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th: Mondays, Thursday, 9-10 a. m. In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 28 for the cource. Prof. Louis Peltier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 1062

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

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COCOANUT and other PLANTATION good opportunity for Capitalist to invest in this profitable concern. For particulars call at 465, Walkeshwar Road, opposite Jain Temple. 1176

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Salary commencing at Ticals 400 (approximately Rs. 440) per measem and rising by annual increments of Ticals 20 to Ticals 500 (approximately Rs. 550), with partially furnished quarters in the hospital. First class passage paid to Bangkok.

Candidates must be duly qualified and of European parentage.

Applications stating age, experience and qualifications with three recent Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned as early as possible.

The successful candidate will be expected to [illegible] duty within two months of appointment.

H. CAMPBELL HIGHET.
Medical Officer of Health & Police Surgeon,
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WANTED a competent Assistant CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Local Mills; Apply to Box No. 185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1161

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WANTED by English firm, GUARANTEE BROKER for Financing Piecegoods business. Apply to Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1152

WANTED honest experienced MANAGING-CLERKS for a respectable firm of Solicitors. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1178

WANTED a B. A. and a MATRICULATE strong in English and Mathematics. Apply with testimonials to Rev. Dr. J. S. FREITAS, D. D. D. P. H., Kennedy Bridge Girgaum. 1177

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Trilokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to The SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED two Assistants for Radhanpur High School—one Graduate and one under-graduate. Salary Rs. 60 and 35 respectively. Persian preferred. Must apply at once before January to

DIWAN,
1163 Radhanpur State.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

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Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, British Protectorate, in Africa.
Nicol Road. Ballard Pier, Bombay.
1181

WANTED

WANTED.—WORKING FOREMAN PLUMBER REQUIRED immediately. Must have practical experience in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, experienced in Lead dressing and wiping joints, fixing baths, and Lavatories Good opening for suitable man

Apply stating experience and nationality to

OAKES & CO., LTD.,
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WANTED a DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE or SICK-NURSE on Rs. 50 to 55 per month. Free Lodging. Indians preferred. If she be a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, her salary would be Rs. 70 to 75 per month. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning caste, age and other particulars to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Baria State Dispensary,
Baria,
via Piplod-Godhra Rutlam Ry.

WANTED a trained and experienced B. Sc. MASTER for the Sehore High School. Salary Rs. 80—5—100 p.m., with prospects of further promotion for a qualified man. A provident fund is likely to be opened shortly for the school staff. One who can join the boys in their outdoor games preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to

THE HEAD MASTER.
Sehore High School.
Sehore Cantt..
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Accepted candidates will be required to pay their own passages to Penang, which will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing agreement to remain for three years.

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FOR SALE—The imported black Cocker bitch "Rance of Ware." Broken by Humphries and can win, age 15 months. Price Rs. 350.—BENNETT, S. T. C., Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—Westinghouse variable speed Motor, 15 Brake horse power 460 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to, "Motor" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A 20 H. P. 5 seated torpedo body Paigo Motor Car, complete with al. tools and accessories, 2 side and 1 tail lamp and 2 acetylene head lights, wind screen, hood, speedometer, spare wheel with tyre, etc. The car is in excellent order and was purchased in March 1913. All five tyres on car have been recently replaced and are brand new. Cost Rs. 4,500. Price Rs. 3,000.—For further particulars apply PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Nawab of Sastin, Chawpatty, Bombay. 1033

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10 COUPLE Dwarf Fox Hounds imported last October, entered on Jack and very healthy.—W. G. B. DICKSON, Sarnia, Badulla, Ceylon.

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TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET FLATS in the Laxmikant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chaupati. Apply to

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Choupati Road.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The first floor of "Minocher Villa" in Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to

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House Agents
Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 1172

TO BE LET—The Second floor of "Villar Ville" at Apollo Bunder, overlooking the Harbour. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
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Dalal Street,
Telephone No. 2611. 1172

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF COACHIN.

ERNAKULAM WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PUMPING MACHINERY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of Engines and Pumps for the following minimum pumping work, etc., will be received by the Undersigned on or before the 28th of February, 1914:—

Low lift pumping 20,000 gallons an hour to a height of 68 feet.

High lift pumping the same quantity per hour to a height of 59 feet.

Further information and Specification may be obtained at the Water Works Department Office, Ernakulam, on payment of Rs. 5, which will not be returned. Other detailed plans may if necessary be seen in the office. Parties tendering must do so at their own cost.

A. S. F. MODY,
Water Works & Municipal Engineer.
Ernakulam, 21st December, 1913.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to the 31st March, 1915.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to THE AGENT, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1914.

The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Oils."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated the 3rd January, 1914.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem, with free Quarters, unfurnished.

The Superintendent will be a full time Officer; and in addition to taking charge of a Motor Fire Engine at fires, will be required to organize the Brigade, to conduct fire drills regularly and to see that all fire appliances are always in good working order and generally to act under the orders of the Chief Engineer of the Municipality.

Preference will be given to a young active man with experience in a properly organized Brigade used to obeying and enforcing discipline.

The selected candidate will be subject to all the Municipal Rules, including Leave and Provident Fund Rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months notice on either side.

Single second class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received upto 28th February, 1914.

MEASHAM LEA, A.M., Inst. C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA,, RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawaspindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3.
H.M.			H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt. ..	Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
6.10 ,,	Amballa Cantt	,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. Mail. 1.2.3.
21.30 21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55 7.45
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16 7.21
5.11 7. 5 Arr.	Baroda ..	Dep.	21. 0 22.45
7.40 10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
9.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda	Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON.
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP MEETING,

29th, 31st, January and 2nd February, 1914.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that Final Entries for The Civil-Service Cup, 6 Furlongs, and The Royal, Calcutta Turf Club Steepleschase, about, 3 Miles, close at midnight on the 12th January, 1914. Final Entries for all other Races at the Meeting close at midnight on the 15th January, 1914.

J. H. F. FOWNES,
Secretary, Lucknow Races.
Race Office, Dilkusha, Oudh.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Association have appointed MONDAY, 12th January, 1914, for the purpose of balloting for the election of a Chairman of the Association for the current year; MONDAY, 19th idem, for the election of Deputy Chairman; and MONDAY, 26th idem, for the election of the remaining 18 Members of the Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE.
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. Gajanan Bapuji Kothare the undermentioned property and that all persons having any claim or interest in the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance lien or otherwise should within 14 days from the date hereof make the same known to the undersigned at their office situate at 1, Hummum Street, Fort, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Girgaum Road, near Chira Bazar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 342 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 67, Old Survey No. 244, and New Survey No. 2/195 together with the tenement or building thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2040-42, Street Nos. 327-31 and 1, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the oart of Nicholas De Souza, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property formely of Rao Nana Moroba and now of Damoder Ramchandra and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shrikrishna Vasudevji and now of Pestonji Edulji Mehta.

Bombay dated this day of January 1914.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
1184 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 14, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the firm of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co. be and they are hereby appointed the Secretaries and Agents of the Company from the date of the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company at which this resolution shall be submitted for confirmation and shall be confirmed as a special Resolution in the place of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., who have given notice to the Company of their desire to resign that appointment from that date.

2. That Articles 12 and 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same hereby are altered by striking out from the second and first lines thereof respectively the words "Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co." and by substituting in both Articles in place of the words so struck out the words "Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1914.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

AUCTION SALE:

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURNISHED BANGALOW, CALLED "THE JAMSHED VILLA," AT KONDIVATE NEAR ANDHERI AND ADJACENT TO THE ANDHERI INDUSTRIALS.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. D'LAL and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 18th January, at 4 p.m. (S T.), the following valuable furnished Bangalow, named "Jamshed Villa," situate on Marund (well metalled) Road, Kondivate Village, near Andheri, having one hall, 2 bed rooms, 2 bath rooms, 1 dining room, kitchen and store room 2 small rooms, big verandah in the front, one stable and big well all pucca built and well furnished with mango trees.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow, outhouses standing thereon, situate lying, and being at the village of Kondivate, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette containing by admeasurement 7,679 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 30, Pot No. 1 and Talai No. 4 and survey No. 31, Pot No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

There is proposed public road through the compound of the said bungalow.

N. B.—Special arrangement of conveyances shall be made for the intending purchasers, at the Andheri Station free of charges on the day of sale.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA ST., NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an insolvent and with the consent and concurrence of the first mortgagee, Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Santook and the second mortgagee, Mr. Noorbhai Esmailjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.). the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land together with its messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 285 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 434, 434, 2921, New No. 7705, Old Survey Nos. 869, 870, 871, and New Survey No. 4327 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" ward No. 7306 and Street Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240, and bounded on the East by the Khoja Street on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Haroon Sulleman and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Allibhai.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim, Kolah and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES AND BOILER COMPOSITION, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of Mr. Sheikh Adam Esoofbhoy, situated at No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, the following:—

Chairs, tables, cup-boards, copying presses, Edison's phonograph, electric lights and fans, a big lot of stationery, wooden benches, large dining table, one big pump, office clock, Remington typewriter, screens, empty casks, boiler composition, and iron safes by Harichand and Milner & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken of on the next day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill at Chickal Wadi Tardeo. TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1914. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" Household; Household pocket; Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale; and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES NO. 10S YARN.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant at, 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Mr. J. David and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Bhugwandas.

200 Bales No. 10S. Yarn made at the Howard and Bulloughs Mills

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

MODERN DENTISTRY

is different to the dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting—wanting more value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day. Living in India is becoming more and more expensive and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees that they used to. The dentist who progresses must move with the times—he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be painless, artistic, and lasting; the materials used must be the very best procurable, but at the same time, his

FEES MUST BE MODERATE

hence Dr. Boyes' revised list of charges as under:—

Perfectly Painless E[illegible]raction Rs. 3.

Gold, Porcelain Amalgam or Cement Fillings from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

Complete sets of artificial teeth upper and lower from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Partial Sets from Rs. 10 upwards.

Dr. C. D, BOYES, R. D. S.,

personally attends all patients.
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
opposite the Clock Towers.
Hours: 10 to 6 daily; Sundays by appointment only.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT

THE MILLS OF GOD

Presenting Satur. Jan. 10th.

The Last Days of POMPEII

and Gardner Brown's

MERRY MAGNETS

EIGHT VARIETY TURNS

Seats Booked at the Theatre

NOVELTY THEATRE

(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 13th, 14th and 15th January

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce
for the first time in Bombay,
Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy
" YOU NEVER CAN TELL"
THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Grampton ...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.
Bohun K. C. .....Mr. Binning.
Finch McComas....Capt. Meade.
The Waiter. .....Mr. Hogg.
Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.
Philip Glandon.....Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.
Parlour Maid.....Mrs. Hawtrey
Mrs. Glandon.....Mrs. Duncan Wilson.
Dolly Glandon ....Mrs. Paterson Brown
Gloria Glandon ....Mrs. Binning

Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.
Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.
Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price

---

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

A grand opportunity to the Cinema going public

The Sensational Military drama representing 3,000 Soldiers and 3,000 American Indians in death struggle

I CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT
(In 3 Parts-3,000 feet.)

This film cost Rs. 3,00,000 to produce, and to its production over 1½ years was devoted.

2. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION
YOUNG BUCKSHOT
PRESENTS
The G. Y. American Wild West.
Introducing Cowboys, Cowgirls, and American Indians
IN THEIR WELL-KNOWN PLAYLET ENTITLED
"After the Roundup"
Tremendous success throughout the far East and now the talk of Bombay.
THIS IS NOT AN IMITATION BUT THE REAL THING.
3. THE LAUGH ON DAD Cowboy Comedy (Funny)
PRICES AS USUAL.
Time 7 to 8-45; 9 to 10-45; 11 to 12-45

BILLIARDS BILLIARDS

ALBERT E. WILLIAMS

who has defeated all

The Champions

Plays at

Pyrke's Hotel

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15.

Admission Rs. 5, and Rs. 3.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

THE CALCUTTA KENNEL CLUB'S EIGHTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW will be held on the 23rd and 24th January 1914. Entries close on the 10th January, late entries 17th January. Apply for Schedules and Entry Forms to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Calcutta Kennel Club, 1, Lall Bazar, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE GHOST CLUB

SIX THOUSAND FEET

Another Wonderful Production
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
GLORIA
EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FILM
We have purchased the right at great expense.
TO-NIGHT ! EVERY NIGHT !!

Saturday and Sunday Matinee with most valuable prizes. 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone 1266.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

3,500 Feet **SIEGFRIED.** 3 Parts.

Adapted from the Popular Grand Opera.

A fine representation of the adventures of the German hero as given in the legend.

Gorgeous Costumes–Splendid Setting–Superb Acting.

BILL—EXPRESS MESSENGER | HOW TO GROW.
Two good laughter-raisers.
3 Shows nightly :—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
Sat. and Sunday :—*11-15 to 12-15.*
Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
We shall present for your acceptance
The Magnificent Society Play,
THE
LEAVES OF MEMORY.
Drama in 3 parts, 3,500 feet long
ALSO
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE—Topical
THE CARPET TRAILER—Comic
LOOK OUT
SATURDAY NEXT ON 10th January.
The Beautiful Pathe Colour Drama.
THE WASTREL.
IN FIVE PARTS 6,500 ft. long.
Booklet can be had from Thursday.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXTENSION, EXTENSION
OF
CINEMA SHOWS
3 Shows Every Night.
6-15 to 7-30 P.M. 7-45 to 9 P.M. 10 to 11-15

1. **Gazette.**—Latest news of the world received by last Friday's Mail.
2. **The Adventures of Charles' Aunt**—Comic.
3. **"War Correspondents"**—A thrilling and realistic story of War, Love and Journalism in 4 parts.
4. **The Bull Fight**—Comic.

PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Dress Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery Annas 4. Children half prices. Soldiers in uniform half prices to Balcony only.

Tram cars available at Girgaum and Charni Road Corners; also Taxi Autos, and Victorias available at the doors of the theatre at close of the shows.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT THE **ALCAZAR**
6-30 ... TWO SHOWS TWICE NIGHTLY ... **10**

ALL VARIETIES—NO PICTURES.
RETURN OF BOMBAY'S FAVOURITES
THE CLARIDGES
"UNA" AND "PERCY"
IN
Revues and Ragtime.
Williams & Diamond
In a Mirth Provoking Sketch
"THE ACTRESS."
Reggie Williams
The man in the Check Suit.
FRESH COMICALITIES
Steve Buckingham
THE GENIAL COMEDIAN.
LAURA DIAMOND
INSTRUMENTAL SOUBRETTE
VANDEEK RUSSIAN DANCER.
Not a dull moment all through the show.
NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re. 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

NOW OUT.
THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L...M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

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Booksellers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

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Insurance Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
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Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:
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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc., etc., etc.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Dairy Farming
Advertising	Engineering in all branches
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools (of London), Dept. A-E 1,
11, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS
LIQUID FUEL.
TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF
SHELL PETROL.

Address:—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bikaner but drier at Jaipur. Night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

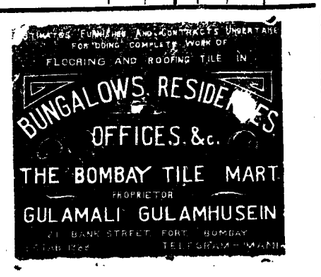
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 6th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	67.7	62.0	66	6.49		1.15
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	73.7	62.1	60	0.66		—0.36
Multan	72.5	45.4	79	0.91		0.58
Rawalpindi	64.2	38.5	91	3.24		1.77
Lahore	72.7	42.3	91	1.29		0.70
Sirsa	71.8	40.8	78	1.26		0.83
Ambala	76.5	47.1	82	0.96		—0.58
Delhi	76.0	50.8	73	0.52		—0.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.9	51.4	61	0.09		—0.39
Mainpuri	79.0	49.5	67	0.26		—0.45
Jhansi	77.8	50.0	54	0.27		—0.13
Cawnpore	78.6	52.3	60	0.02		—0.76
Allahabad	78.0	48.4	74	0.68		—0.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.9	40.8	68	1.30		1.11
Karachi	78.5	50.0	59	0.17		—0.07
Ajmer	75.4	52.4	67	2.34		1.85
Jaipore	80.3	54.5	45	0.86		0.44
Kotah	80.4	54.8	60	0.00 1.03		0.68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.1	50.0	64	0.00 0.03		—0.12
Dwarka	77.4	60.6	76	0.00		—0.06
Veraval	83.1	62.0	36	0.00		—0.40
Rajkot	85.1	51.8	53	0.00		—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	86.4	57.8	47	0.00		—0.32
Surat	89.3	62.1	62	0.00		—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.7	62.7	44	0.00		—0.21
Deesa	87.1	52.9	45	0.01		—0.19
Neemuch	81.1	55.5	48	0.12		—0.26
Indore	81.3	52.1	52	0.20		—0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	49.3	72	0.94		0.02
Sangor	78.8	57.6	46	0.81		—0.29
Hoshangabad	78.7	49.6	61	0.77		—0.23
Khandwa	83.6	49.9	64	0.00		—0.81
Akola	85.7	51.8	42	0.87		—0.27
Amraoti	83.3	56.2	48	1.31		0.0
Nagpur	82.0	54.7	57	0.85		—0.54
Chanda	82.2	50.8	72	0.37		—0.79
Raipur	81.5	56.6	73	1.26		0.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	71.1	86	..		—0.51
Ratnagiri	86.3	68.1	76	..		—0.60
Mormugao	83.3	69.9	87	..		—1.14
Karwar	87.1	66.0	85	..		—1.01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	54.3	46	0.08		—0.63
Ahmednagar	83.1	55.3	49	0.16		—0.34
Poona	85.8	58.5	30	..		—1.05
Sholapur	85.6	57.4	46	0.01		—1.40
Bijapur	85.1	60.7	49	0 24		—0.95
Belgaum	81.2	57.5	77	0.82		—1.02
Aurangabad	82.5	56.7	43	0.00		—0.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.5	52.9	60	0.02		—0.74
Hyderabad	83.8	59.1	61	0.00		—1.06
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.9	71.7	73	0.93		—2.36
Calicut	87.0	73.4	86	4.67		—1.26
Cochin	89.6	73.7	82	4.69		—3.42
Colombo	88.4	73.0	88	27.10		8.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	84.1	66.7	85	0		—6.0
Bellary	89.0	63.7	60	0.04		—2.06
Cuddapah	86.5	63.5	71	3.09		—1.39
Madras	83.1	67.2	90	28.73		9.43
Bangalore	81.7	57.4	90	0.34		—3.06
Coimbator	88.2	66.7	83	4.87		0.35
Trichinopoly	86.5	69.1	79	10.30		2.54
Negapatam	80.1	73.5	89	53.35		26.17



ALL-I ANDIWEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan 6.

The weather has remained dry everywhere. There has been practically no development of unsettled conditions in Persia.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 5th January 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	30·022
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.2
Dew Point	"	69.0
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.795
Extent of couldy sky (the whole sky cloudy10)		5.8
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	81.1
Maximum do. do.	"	71.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do.		72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Lombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th January, was 30.261 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	7	m 5	0	25	1
		7	19 a	24	3
Wed.	8	m 6	1	24	8
		8	43 a	25	2
Thurs.	9	m 7	13	24	7
		9	42 a	26	2
Satur.	10	m 9	28	25	2
		10	58 a	28	4
Sun.	11	m 10	23	25	10
		11	34 a	29	3
Mon.	12	m 11	12	26	6

1914	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	January.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	7	0	28 a	18	10
Wed.	8	m 0	48	22	4
		1	26 a	18	2
Thurs.	9	m 2	18	22	7
		2	17 a	17	5
Satur	10	m 4	12	21	0
		3	45 a	16	0
Sun.	11	m 4	56	20	3
		4	27 a	15	4
Mon.	12	m 5	36	19	5
		5	8 a	14	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset
7. (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m
8. (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 16m
9. (Thurs.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 17m
0. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m
11. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m
12. (Mon.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter	Jan.	4th	6h 39.1m	P.M
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4. 1m	P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 6th.

S.S. Winamac	Macdonald	New York Sep. 17
S.S. City of Poona	Rae	Liverpool Dec. 15
S.S. Stephan	Cornelins	Nordenham Oct.22
S.S. St. Veronica	Stubb	Marmagao Jan. 4
S.S. Braziliana	Snowdon	Cardiff Dec. 4

DEPARTURES.

January 6th.

S.S. Sultan van Koetie	Davies	Abadan
S.S. Colaba	Ross	Antwerp etc.
S.S. Itonus	Carey	Calcutta
S.S. Bloomfontein	Parekh	do.
S.S. Inverness	Venus	do.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer	City of Poona	for Liverpool etc.
"	Nordmark	for Hamburg
"	Umta	for Persian Gulf
"	Kamakura Maru	for Kobe etc.
"	Euphorbia	for Liverpool etc.

S.S. Winamac:—The steamer Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain N. Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Tuesday form New York, which port she had left on September 17, with a cargo of petroleum.

S.S. City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,783 tons, Captain J. Rae, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on December 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Stephan.—The steamer Stephan, 2,467 tons, Captain K. Cornelins, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Nordenham, which port she had left on October 22, with ballast.

S.S. St. Veronica:—The steamer St. Veronica 2,972 tons, Captain J. Stubb, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Marmagoa, which port she had left on January 4, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Braziliana:—The steamer Braziliana 2,439 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff, which port she had left on December 4, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Bloomfontein:—The Hansa Line steamer Bloomfontein, 2,958 tons, Captain J. A. Parekh, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Itonus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. Carey, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain V. W. Ross, sailed on Tuesday for Antwerp, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Capt. J. E. Venus sailed on for Calcutta with ballast.

TUESDAY January 6th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Cleopatra	Ruber	A. L.S. N. & Co
B.	Montebello	Smith	Wilson Line Co.
C. & E.	Itauna	Chidley	M. M. & Co
D. & E.	Clan Macintosh	Linonx	J. F. & Co
F.	Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G & Co
G.	Hellas	Berry	F. F. Campbell.
K.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
M.	Killibia	Stewart	T. M. & Co
N.	Elr	Marensan	W. & A. G. Co
O.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
P.	Wessenfels	Klattonhof	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Blesmoor	Blakey	T. M. & Co

N. DOCK.

1	Vorwaerts	Clinak	A. L. S. N. & Co.
2	Cairn Hill	Moodee	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Bombay Maru	Tozawa	N. Y. K
5.	Rabenfels	Suni	W. & A. G & Co
7.	Red Italia	Amedes	Rubattino Line
8.	Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
9	Deta	Le mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
12 & 13.	China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14.	Kasara	King	M. M. & Co
15.	Rydall Hall	Leader	K.N.& Co
16.	Colombo Maru	Kawashima	N. Y. K

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	McPhail	K. N. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arcadia	Barchami	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Arlemoor	Koefod	T. Jeevandas & Co
Birkenfels	Marliar	W. & A. G. & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	A. G. & Co
Braziliana	Snowdon	
City of Poona	Rae	K. N. & Co.
Dee of Ogil	Jarvis	T. M. & Co
Errington Court	Lewis	W. & A. G. & Co
Euphorbia	Stewart	K. N. & Co
Putiala	Bamber	M. M. & Co.
Rosetree	Fana	T. M. & Co
Kesbergen	Bunge	A. Y. & Co
Silverdale	Leod	D. N. & Co
Singu	Bulkeley	S. W. & Co
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
Shwesagon	Creagh	I. B. P & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Saint Veronica	Stubb	J. M. & Co.
Stephan	Cornelins	
Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	S. O. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel The Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, January 6th.

4. *Parade.*—Wednesday 7th instant; squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters under section Commanders.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.
7. *Practice.*—Saturday 10th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies B.V.A. will carry out 6 pr. Sub-Calibre Practice at Colaba North Battery.
It is requested that all Specialists and full Gun Detachments from each Company will attend.
Parade at Colaba station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress —Khaki and Caps.
8. *Proficiency Class.*—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class, will be started in the B.V.A. Head Quarters from Thursday 15th inst. at 7 p.m.
All N.C.Os. not in possession of Proficiency Certificates are kindly requested to attend.
Members desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery by the 12th January 1914.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

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SCOTCH WHISKEY.

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SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

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TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

ddress:—

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5

Consols 2½ %	71¾—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.27½—1
Rentes 3 %	85¼plus¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.51—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 9-16 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot 2 months hence	26 9-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian Buying Rupee Paper 3½ % unchanged	63⅞
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) unchanged	1.3⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd Oct. 13.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	84¾—½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	4⅛—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st. 3 15-16—1-16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 15-16-1-16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 15-16-1-16	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77—9
Interest day to day loans	3½plus½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½—½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 5

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York March	12.09unchgd
Futures at New York May	11.97— 5

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and Advanced later on commission house buying.

Spot Cotton at New York	12.30—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12⅜unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	Quiet
Futures at New Orleans March	12.48 plus 2
Futures at New Orleans May	12.46— 2
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 unchgd
Demand Bills	4.85⅞plus⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	57½unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 5

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	1,000
„ „ Imports	22,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Good business done easier.

„ „ „ Futures Easy.

Tone of Manchester Market	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Mid. Americans	6.96— 9
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.80—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 12.00— 9
	May 11.90—12
New York Official noon call	March 12.05— 4
	May 11.93— 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 12.30— 7
	May 12.40— 6

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J. F.	6.59—10
F. M.	6.60—11
M. A.	6.61—11
A. M.	6.60—11
M. J.	6.60—11
J. J.	6.56—11
J. A.	6.53—10
A. S.	6.42—10
S. O.	6.27—7
O. N.	6.18—7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb; Hull, done	36⅞—⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal quiet.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	1,470,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers firm.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal Jan.-Feb.; firm.	33⅞plus¼
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers unchanged	5⅛3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs 85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.; Hamburg nearest value easier unchanged	48
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk done quiet	47⅜—⅜
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London, nominal firm	49plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Amsterdam done quiet	43¾plus⅜
Bombay Cottonseed Jan.-Feb.; Hull sellers quiet	6.10.6—1s

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63⅝
Copper Braziers	£ 80½
Yellow Metal	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	11
Arrivals:—Duffield, Anatolia Habsburg, Olympia.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Jan.-March quiet slightly easier	12.4½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Feb.-March nothing doing unchanged	11.7½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers January	8.11—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May Quiet.	9.4½—1
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Jan.-March; quiet unchanged	13½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value quiet unchanged	1.1½
Java Sugar nothing doing unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb.; value easier unchanged	3.1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

Jan. 6.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Bank.
2 cases sov.	67,500	Jeddah	B&PS.N.Coy
2 „ „	1,35,000	„	Comptoir.
1 parcel „ and gold coins	11,940 / 5,690	Trieste / „	Eastern.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet and unchanged with little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Apl.	1-4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5·32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	11-32
„ „ forward, Feb.	1-4	5-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	½
Francs 3 m-s ready		171¼
Marks „ „		139½
60 dys Hongkong		141⅝
„ „ Shanghai		190
„ „ Japan		147¾

BULLION

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 9/16 both for ready and for delivery. The Local Market is closed to-day.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	....		
„ „ 1st Settlement	....		
„ „ 2nd „	....		

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 3rd and 4th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	57	63,658
B. B. & C. I. Railway	51	61,992

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-6-6 but gradually declined to Rs. 95-5-6 and closed at the same rate for 30th January delivery. A limited amount of business was done during the day.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures improved to Rs. 101-8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 102-6.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady without any fluctuations worth noticing.

Davids were quoted at Rs. 455 and Fazulbhais' at Rs. 427-8.

Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1060 and Kohinoors at Rs. 715.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,490.

Currimbhai stood at Rs. 212-8, Crescent at Rs. 110, Swan at Rs. 75.

Bank of Bombay Shares moved up to Rs. 1,620.

Bank of India Shares were in request at Rs. 65-8.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares advanced to Rs. 174-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 80-8 to Rs. 81-8; Deferred declined to Rs. 144, Preference improved to Rs. 154 x.d.

COTTON.

After opening 9 and 12 points lower for futures the New York Market closed steadier, with the March position unchanged and May 5 points down. In New Orleans the opening Market was 7 and 6 lower, and the closing Market unchanged and 2 up. Liverpool was weak owing to free selling against straddles by American operators, and closing prices were 7 to 11 points down. Part of this decline was due to the easier American Markets on Saturday when Liverpool was closed. There is little of importance in private cables to hand to-day. The tendency is to increase crop estimates, but as we remarked yesterday the actual yield this season appears as uncertain as ever.

The tone of the Local Market on opening this morning was easier, and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 293, while Fine Khamgaon-Akola January was offering at Rs. 252, and Fine Bengal January at Rs. 215. The Market remained quiet but steady during the early part of the day, but at Colaba Broach and Bengals were steadier though there was not much business doing. Good Broach closed at Rs. 295½ and Fine Bengal January at Rs. 218. Khamgaon-Akola January is quoted Rs. 253.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	..	..	212 ..	Jan. 25th.
M.G. Bengals	..	..	227 217	209 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	229 220	210 ..	Ready.
M. G. Scind-Punjab	..	..	224 214	206 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	226 217	207 ..	Ready.
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	220 220 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	229 220 ..	Ready.
M. G. Hinguughat Wardha	..	..	..	285	Jan. 25th.
Do	..	..	..	285	Ready.
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	..	..	280	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	280	Ready.
Do. Yeotmahl	..	..	..	272	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	273	Ready.
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	..	..	..	266	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	266	Ready.
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	..	..	254 248 ..	Jan. 25th
Do.	..	..	..	254 248 ..	Ready.
Do. Amraoti	..	..	..	257	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	257	Ready.
Do. Broach	..	..	..	304	Mar. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	294	1-25
Do. Muttia	..	..	..	224 208 ..	Jan. 25th.
Do.	..	..	..	224 208 ..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	22,000

Months.	
J. F.	6.61 plus 2
F. M.	6.62 „ 2
M. A.	6.63 „ 2
A. M.	6.62 „ 2
M. J.	6.62 „ 2
J. J.	6.58 „ 2
J. A.	6.55 „ 2
A. S.	6.44 „ 2
S. O.	6.29 „ 2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	5	0	R.T
White Pessi 75 %	5	4	0	R.T
White Delhi, May	5	13	6	R.T.

Linseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	15	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	1	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	9	1	0	R.T.

Teeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	8	0
Mughi	55	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	47	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotation s:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	8	2	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is dull.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready	10.	5	0	B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for 48 hours up to yesterday at 6p.m.:—

Cotton	16,639 Bales
Wheat	3,092 Cwts.
Linseed	3,578 „
Rape, Rai, etc,	671 „
Gingelyseed	29,391 „
Poppyseed	809 „
Groundnuts	7,054 „
Castorseed	3.515 „
Rice	6,073 „
Myrabollams	4,503 „
Cottonseed	35,234 „
Mowraseed	730 „
Gram	1,000 „
Jowar	10,226 „
Maize	Nil.
Barley	93 „

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

MARKETS GENERALLY LIVELIER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The holiday feeling is wearing off, and our Markets are now showing more animation than was the case during the week preceding the Christmas recess.

The Bank rate still remains at 7 per cent. Cash balances are five lakhs down the public demand exhibiting a decrease of ten lakhs, and the percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 37.64 as against 38.0 for the previous week.

Telegraphic Transfers are at 1 4-1/16; on demand is quoted at 1 4-3/32; and for document attached bills 1 4-11/32 is the price for three months.

Coal shares were in demand to-day at steady to advancing prices, and a good volume of business was put through, no interest was shown in the other section of the Market.

In the mart for baled jute Rs. 85 is the spot price for the first marks, Rs. 87 being mentioned for February-March.

The first opium sale of the year took place to-day, 160 chests of Behar opium were sold at Rs. 1,530 each, and 940 of the Benares drug at an average of Rs. 1,545. The total revenue was Rs. 17,00,675.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Henry and Lady Griffin were to have left Bangalore yesterday for Madras on their way Home.

Mr. R. F. Austin, I. C. S., who has been very ill has left Bangalore for England sailing from Madras by the Manore.

The Lieutenant Governor, Lady Adamson and party left Rangoon for Akyab on Sunday by the R. I. M. S. Mayo after touring to Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Andrew Bay. His Honour returned to headquarters on January 18th.

Lieutenant General Sir J. E. Nixon commanding the Southern Army has arrived in Rangoon from Madras.

A Rajkot wire says that Mr. Kevalram Mavji Dave a well-known pleader, died of paralysis yesterday morning. The deceased leaves behind him a wife, two sons, five daughters and a large circle of friends and admirers to bemoan his loss.

Major Good is to act as Civil Surgeon for Major Dee, who leaves to-morrow for Calcutta to join the Public Services Commission as a co-opted member.

The annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association will be held on January 31st, when His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will be the principal guest.

The United Provinces Government have issued orders exempting village munsiffs from the operation of sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Arms Act. Henceforth they are at liberty to carry swords to defend themselves in cases of emergency.

Mr. R. Gopal, Director of Agriculture, Cashmere, who is on a visit to Ceylon to study local agricultural methods, is now at Peradeniya. Mr. Gopal is specially interested in tea, coffee and fruit cultivation, fodder crops, merino sheep and ostrich farming about which he is making enquiries.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, with the sanction of the Governor-General, is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Hormasjee Eduljee Banatvala, I.M.S., to be a member of his Council, in place of the Hon. Colonel Robert-Neil Campbell, C. B., C.I.E., I.M.S., resigned.

The Madras Government have nominated the Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair and Mr. E. R. Osborne as Commissioners of the Madras Corporation in the place of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sheriff Saheb and Mr. E. S. Hensman who retired by rotation on December 20th last.

A marriage has been arranged between Hugh Francis Jacob, of Calcutta, younger son of Francis Jacob, M. Inst. C. E. of Ellesdene, Westcombe Park, and Alice Maud Wickins, only child of the Ven. William John Wickins, archdeacon of Calcutta, and honorary chaplain to his Majesty the King.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge are entertaining a considerable number of guests at Viceregal Lodge this week, when Miss Loma Hewett will be married to Captain John Atkinson, of the Viceroy's Staff. Lord Hardinge will give the bride away on the occasion of her wedding. Among those who will be staying at the Lodge are the Maharaja of Bikanir, Lady Hewett, Admiral Pierse, Commanding the East Indian Station, and his Flag Lieutenant.

Miss Guhar Jan, the talented singer, is now in Madras en route to England. She stays in Madras for only a few days. She has engaged the services of Mr. A. C. Webb to act as her impresario in Europe. On her European tour she will be accompanied by Mr. Sabzarwary, her Manager, and a number of well-known Indian instrumentalists.

The Bharat Jain Mahamandal of Benares has conferred the title of Jain Darshan Divakar (theism of Jain Philosophy) on Dr. Jacobi, and the title "Sidhyantya Mahodadhi" (the ocean of Jain sacred learning), on Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, in recognition of their services in the various departments of Jain literature. An address of welcome in a beautiful silver casket was presented to Dr. Jacobi by the Digamber Jains of India and a silver plate was presented to Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan.

The first of the usual free public lectures under the auspices of the Astronomical Society of India, Calcutta, will be given in the Town Hall, by Mr. A. B. Chatwood, F.R.A.S., the Director of the State Observatory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. His subject will be "The great star map." It will be remembered that this gigantic work is an international undertaking and all the most important observatories in the world are taking part in it. The work began as far back as 1887 and is now well advanced; some of the observatories, among which are Greenwich and Oxford have already completed their portions. The Nizam's Observatory, at Mr. Chatwood's instance, took up a share in the map in order to supply a vacancy which had occurred and India has therefore a direct interest in the map.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday Justices Imam and Chapman reserved their decision in the matter of granting leave to Poresh Chandra Ghose, Attorney, to appeal to the Privy Council against the order by a full Bench directing his prosecution for perjury. Justice Imam said the order had been passed under a misconception, the papers being marked as being on the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction. The appellant had urged that the Public Prosecutor had no status to ask for review, because he was not aggrieved. It would be difficult to accede to this argument since the appeal was an attack upon his power to prosecute. Justice Chapman who had delivered a judgment against the granting of sanction to appeal agreed. Jurisdiction in his opinion did not include power of the Court to maintain professional discipline.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY RIFLE CLUB.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Shoot held on Sunday last at Ghat Kopar.

300 Yards.	
Gr. Dixon	29 pl. 1 eq. 30
C.S.M.I. Chapple	27 Scr. eq. 27
Gr. Cowton	28– 2 eq. 26
500 Yards	
Gr. Bazley	31 pl. 1 eq. 32
„ Dixon	30 Scr. eq. 30
Copl. Hainsworth	32–4 eq. 28
900 Yards.	
Copl. Mooney W.	35–4 eq. 31
Gr. Dixon	31–1 „ 30
Br. Hayward	32–5 „ 27

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

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SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from,

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

Messrs. MEDLAND BOSE & Co.,

of

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"ALL INDIA" BETEL-NUT CUTTING MACHINE.

Terms on application.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE BEDROCK OF DURABILITY

IN OUR FOOTWEAR

IS THE GENUINE "MYSO-CHROME" SUBSTANCE

WHOSE UNIQUE MERITS CHALLENGE

UNEQUALLED BEST EXCHANGE FOR MONEY.

GENT'S "MYSO-CHROME" BORGUE SHOE.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CHROME CALF UPPERS. KID LINING.

MEDIUM WIDE WELT. PRESSED CHROME SOLES.

BRISTLE HAND SEWN.

In Light or Dark Tan and Black Colors.

Extra Superfine Quality. Longest Wear Assured

OXFORD OR DERBY.

MYSO-CHROME FOOT-WEAR

ARE VERY STYLISH, FIT PERFECTLY AND LAST THE LONGEST.

TO BE HAD ONLY AT BADRI MAHAL IN HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—SUDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Arethe Sole Agents to

THE MYSORE TANNERY, LTD.,

FOR BOMBAY, BERAR & CENTRAL PROVINCES.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

VALUE OF ORAL AGREEMENT.

APPEAL UNDER D. A. RELIEF ACT DISMISSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SUBRAO MANJAPPA *v.* DAJI KHUMAJI MARWADI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. W. Varley, Assistant Judge of Dharwar who dismissed the suit with costs.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The plaintiff owned a *Dalali* (commission agency) shop at Hubli. He was also a partner in another such concern at Gadag. In 1904, the Gadag business failed. The plaintiff's Hubli business at this time was sound, the outstanding debts due to the plaintiff amounting to Rs. 17,000. The Hubli shop however owed Rs. 11,000 to the defendants and the latter having pressed for money, the plaintiff assigned all the outstandings of the firm to the defendants. At the same time, a contemporaneous oral agreement had been arrived at between the plaintiff and the defendants that the business of the plaintiff and the defendants should be handed over to the defendants for continuing the *vahivat*, that the latter should so conduct it till their debt, namely Rs. 11,000, with interest at 9 per cent. was satisfied, and then should reassign to the plaintiff the business and the balance of outstandings and profits of the business. The defendants conducted this business till 1909, when they discontinued it as the plaintiff demanded an account and also the reassignment of the business. The plaintiff thereupon brought this suit for an account of the management and for the recovery of his business and such amount as may be found due to him. The defendants contended that the outstandings had been assigned to them absolutely by virtue of the sale-deed (Ex. 47), that the plaintiff's business had been conducted by them on their own behalf, that the oral agreement set up by the plaintiff was not only a fiction but was not capable of proof and that the suit was time-barred. The plaintiff claimed to be an agriculturist and sought to prove the oral agreement under S. 10 (A) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

SUIT DISMISSED BY ASSISTANT SESSION JUDGE.

The Assistant Judge held that the plaintiff was not an agriculturist at the time when the transaction took place, that therefore the oral agreement was incapable of proof under S. 10 (A) of the D. A. R. Act, that the said agreement was not admissible in face of the sale-deed by virtue of the S. 92 of the Evidence Act, and that moreover the said agreement was not proved, as the evidence tendered on behalf of the plaintiff was wholly unreliable. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Coyaji contended that although such part of the oral agreement as conflicted with the express terms of the written contract was not admissible, he was still at liberty to prove a part of the oral contract on which the written contract was silent. By Ex 47 the outstandings of the firm were sold and nothing more. He was ready to be tied down to the terms of the sale-deed. The defendants in their depositions said that the outstandings only had been sold to them. Therefore it was for the defendants to prove their title to the business of the plaintiff which they admittedly conducted for 5 years. No doubt in the course of a suit brought against the plaintiff by one Laxmanrao in 1907, the plaintiff had deposed that he had sold all interest in the firm to the present defendants. All the same, the burden did not shift from the defendants of showing how they came to manage the business of the plaintiff as owners. The defendant's inability to discharge this burden made the story of the plaintiff more probable.

Their Lordships, after going into the evidence, dismissed the appeal with costs.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

MORTGAGE-DEBT DECREED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PHIROZE C. SETHNA AND J. P. DASTUR *v.* AHMED BIN SHAIK ESSA AND ANR.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the first defendant.

This was a suit by the mortgagees to enforce their mortgage. The plaintiffs as trustees of one Putlibai, widow of Shiavax Cursetji Sethna, had on 20th April 1909 made a loan of Rs. 10,000 to the defendant on his mortgageing to them his share in five immoveable properties, belonging to his deceased father, Sheikh Essa bin Khaliffa's estate. In July 1913, the mortgage-debt amounted to Rs. 14,000, and, with the plaintiffs' consent, two of the mortgaged properties were sold for Rs. 1,11,000. Out of the sale-proceeds, a sum of Rs. 7,000 was paid to the plaintiffs on behalf of the first defendants and the plaintiffs executed a re-conveyance of the said two properties. A further sum of Rs. 1,048 was paid to the plaintiffs on account of the costs, charges and expenses relating to the mortgage.

By a consent decree in the suit filed for the administration of Sheikh Essa bin Khaliffa's estate, it was ordered that defendant should be paid Rs. 225 per month for his maintenance. The Receiver appointed in that suit has, according to the plaintiffs' allegation, applied the rents of the properties recovered by him in contravention of the terms of the said consent decree and has paid a large portion of the monies recovered by him to the first defendant. He has also arranged to sell the other property for one lakh of rupees.

The plaintiffs apprehend that the mortgaged properties would not be sufficient to pay off the balance of Rs. 7,000 still due to them under the mortgage, unless the defendant be restrained from receiving more monies. Mr. Inverarity, therefore, asked that a Receiver might be appointed.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not dispute that plaintiff was entitled to a decree for Rs. 7,000 with interest. He, however, strongly opposed the appointment of a Receiver on the ground that it would only mean incurring of further costs. Besides, the properties remaining unsold would be ample security, as they could only be sold subject to the plaintiffs' mortgage. The consent decree also provided that the share of the first defendant should be paid into the hands of his solicitors, Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, who are ordered to pay all debts. Under that decree plaintiffs would have their claim paid.

His Lordship observed that the appointment of a Receiver would do the defendant no harm and made a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,000 together with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the 18th July, 1913, with quarterly rents on the dates mentioned in the mortgage.

Mr. Dastur was appointed Receiver without security and without remuneration and the Receiver in the administration suit was restrained from drawing any monies unless and until the mortgage-debt was paid off.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Dastur and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

CLAIM ON PRO-NOTE DECREED

KHOOSHRU BOMON IRANI *v.* KRISHNADAS GOPALRAO GAIKWAD.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant, and applied that the suit be either adjourned or transferred to the long cause list, on the ground that his client, whose presence was absolutely necessary, could not come to Bombay on account of illness. The suit was on a promissory note for Rs. 6,117 and the defence was a denial of execution of the note.

His Worship: The written statement is signed by defendant's constituted attorney, but how can he swear whether that defendant did not sign the promissory note?

Raoji Narayan Patwardhan, defendant's constituted attorney was then examined by his Lordship and said that he knew defendant's handwriting well, but was not prepared to swear that the signature on the promissory note was not in the defendant's handwriting. Some of the letters in the signature appeared to be in his handwriting and some did not. He could only say the signature was not the defendants on the authority of a letter received from the defendant.

His Lordship then remarked that he would not grant an adjournment unless some guarantee for defendant's appearance was given, or the money was paid into Court. As neither the one nor the other was done, his Lordship refused to adjourn the suit or transfer it to the long cause list, remarking that he did not believe that defendant was ill. He had not sent down any man nor a medical certificate and his constituted attorney was not prepared to swear that the signature was not his masters.

Mr. Talyarkhan having then withdrawn from the case, Mr. Mulla put his client in the box. The witness said he kept a hotel at Poona, called the National Hotel. He had dealings with the defendant for several years, during which the latter owed him monies for drinks and refreshments for himself and his friends. After accounts had been settled, the defendant promised to come back and sign the promissory note, but, instead of that, he marched off to the station. Witness and his son went there, but defendant refused to sign the note in the presence of so many people. His son then accompanied the defendant to Dhond station and got the promissory note signed in the train. Since then, witness had met the defendant and shown him the promissory note twice, on neither of which occasion did defendant deny his signature.

The plaintiff's son, Sorab, then testified that the promissory note was signed by the defendant in his presence under the circumstances mentioned above.

His Lordship thereupon made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,117 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1912.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulla and Mulla.

Solicitors for the defendant: Sabnis and Goregaonker.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT ON PROMISSARY NOTES.

HAJI ESMAIL GOOLMAHOMED AND SON *v.* AHMED HAJI SALEMAHOMED.

Mr. Colah appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was on two promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, passed on the 17th March and 7th April, 1913, respectively, and payable at six days' sight. The first note had been endorsed over to the Eastern Bank and the second to the Bank of Bombay. Both the notes were dishonoured. The notes having been negotiated by the plaintiff, he had to pay the monies to the Banks.

A decree was made for Rs. 2,000 with interest on Rs. 1,000 at 6 per cent. per annum from 25th May 1913 and another Rs. 1,000 at the same rate of interest from 20th June 1913.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

SHROOPCHANJI HOOKAMCHAND, A FIRM *v.* SEWARAM GOCULDAS, A FIRM.

Mr. H. M. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiffs had filed this suit to recover Rs. 20,000, lent by them to the defendants on the 27th October, 1912. The plaintiffs were doing business as Bankers, Merchants and Commission Agents and the defendants had incurred liabilities to them also in the same capacity.

A decree for the amount claimed was made in favour of the plaintiffs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

UNTRUSTWORTHY AYAH SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Kashibai, an ayah, in the employ of Mrs. Polacheck, residing in the Careton Hotel, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing Rs. 60 from the possession of her mistress.

It appeared that the complainant, Mrs. Polacheck on Sunday, evening left her room rather hurriedly and forgot to take her keys with her. On her return she found the key of her safe lying on the table instead of on the bed where she had left it. She opened the safe, which seemed to be ruffled and found that two currency notes, one of Rs. 50 and one of Rs. 10, had disappeared though a role of notes for Rs. 1,220 was still there. She questioned the ayah when she took out the fifty rupee note from behind a photo phrame. The police came the next day and then the accused produced a ten rupee note from under the safe. The accused who was prosecuted by Inspector Chapman, pleaded not guilty, but was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE

HINDU CLERK ON TRIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged one Vinayakrao Ganpatrao who was formerly employed as a customs clerk in the office of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., with the theft of a cheque, forgery, using a forged document and cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused went on the 8th November last to the Mercantile Bank at Bombay with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 in the name of Dwarkadas Naranji, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Ross, manager of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and succeeded in cashing it. The premises of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., had caught fire on the previous day and it was then found who had cashed the cheque. The police were communicated with and in the course of the enquiry it was found that the accused was not then attending the office. The accused was then found out by the police and he gave them certain information. Further enquiry showed that the writing in the body of the cheque and the endorsement on the back was that of the accused.

Mr. Ross, Manager of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., then gave evidence and the case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY FIRMS AT LAW.

JUDGMENT FOR WORMAN AND CO.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

N. JOACHIMSON AND ORS. *v.* KESEGWJI DEWCARAN

The facts of this case were fully reported in yesterday's "Chronicle."

His Lordship delivered judgment yesterday and decreed in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,013-11-0, with interest and costs, observing that the conduct of the parties as well as the probabilities of the case supported the plaintiffs' case.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Mulla and Mulla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY 1914.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

431-13—Walter Dunn v. Hunsa Futtabji & Co. Crs. No. 2. Dubash & Co. Part heard. Himatmul Pratapmul and Co. Crs. No. 4. Payne and Co. 19-11-13.

684-12—Maganmul Hundamul Joshi v. Goverdhandas Visondas & others, Crs. No. 1 Little and Co.

ATTEMPT TO TAMPER WITH CASH BOX.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE SWEEPER SENTENCED.

Lala Sona, a Hindu sweepers, was yesterday charged by Sergeant Hill before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at Mazagon with house breaking by day with intent to commit theft.

From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Cyril Misquita a clerk the Military Secretary's branch had closed his office at Government House at midnight and went out. On returning half an hour later he saw the accused in the room tampering with the cash box when he at once arrested him. The accused had entered the room from a back window.

The latter denied the charge and said that he that merely went inside to sweep out the place.

The Magistrate however disbelieved this story and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A BOY.

A Hindu boy named Tukaram (9) residing with his parents in a chawl at Frere Road was missed from his house on Sunday last. The police were communicated with, and yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock the dead body of the boy was found lying under a heap of rubbish behind the Mahomedan Mussafarkhana on the Frere Road with his throat cut. Ornaments of the value of about Rs. 15 were missing from his person. The body was removed to the Morgue.

LIGHT AT KRISHNA SHOAL.

The Port Office Bombay has been advised by wire from Rangoon that the light vessel Martaban will relieve Kalagark at Krishna Shoal temporarily on the 20th instant. The light to be exhibited will be a white flash of 5 secs. duration every 45 secs.

THE THEATRE ASSAULT CASE.

DEFENDANT PRAYS FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

ACTION BY CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The following order was passed by Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin yesterday in the Gaiety Theatre case:—

The records of the Moller v. Melbourne case having been placed before us by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate with a view to our taking action to compel the attendance of the defendant for the purpose of serving the sentence which has been passed upon him, we direct a rule upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the sentence passed upon the said Melbourne should not be reduced.

But as the defendant is outside the jurisdiction of this Court and his learned counsel has appeared before us and stated that he is willing to deposit any sum which may be thought necessary for the purpose of covering any fine which may be imposed in this case, we direct that the legal representative of the defendant be called upon to deposit within one week in this Court the sum of Rs. 300, and in default steps will have to be taken to secure the personal attention of the convicted person.

THE "POONA MAIL."

CONVERSION TO A WEEKLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 6.

The proprietors of the "Poona Mail" announce that their paper will cease publication from to-morrow the 7th instant. The paper came out as a morning daily on the 1st January, 1913, and has run for a year. It is to appear henceforth as a weekly every Sunday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

An exchange has been approved between Captain William, 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Dinapore and Captain Theobald 92nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Secunderabad.

Major Nicholas, 95th Infantry, Assistant Judge Advocate General, Army Headquarters is granted leave for 8 months.

The following officers of the Royal Field Artillery have been ordered Home on appointment: Lieutenant Brownlow 18th Battery, and Lieutenat Rashleigh 85th Battery, Lieutenant Eeles 82nd Battery, and Lieutenant Butler 90th Battery.

Captai Case, Dorset Regiment, yill succeed Captain Law in the Adjutancy of the Poona Volunteers Rifles in July next.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major A. B. Murray as Commandant of the 91st Punjabis in April next.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty Lieutenant Drake-Brockman R. E. is posted to the Poona Dision and Lieutenant H. D. Watson to the Lucknow Division.

UNRULY DESERTERS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT RESTAURANT KEEPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Privates Garvey and Maguire belonging to a detachment of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers stationed at Bellary were arrested on the Esplanade yesterday evening for creating a disturbance.

The men who looked travel-stained ordered some refreshments at the Y.M.C.A. restaurant and having partaken of them called for the bill. Accordingly the bill was presented when one of the men said that he had only a five rupee note and asked for change. The butler brought the change which he immediately snatched and ran out. They were chased and eventually near the China Bazar they were seized by Sub-Inspector C. L. Upshon.

It transpired afterwards that both the men had been missing from barracks at Bellary since the 3rd instant and Military authorities were on the look out for them. The men are now in military custody.

MILITARY DESERTERS.

PRIVATES ARRESTED AT THE DOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Butterfield charged two privates, William Johnson and Rudolph Cunnigton of the Norfolk Regiment stationed at Belgaum with deserting the army.

The accused were seen by Inspector Butterfield loitering about the docks. A sepoy was set to watch their movements, and noticed that the accused went on board the s.s. Evi, in the Princes Dock and asked to be employed. On leaving the docks in the evening they were arrested. Enquiries were then instituted at the Military Offices when it was discovered that the accused were deserters.

The accused were ordered by His Worship to be handed over to the Military authorities.

The members of the Weights and Measures Committee appointed by the Government of India were in Madras from Friday till Tuesday last. During this time they examined about twenty witnesses and paid a visit to the local markets with a view to ascertaining the weights and measures used in trade transactions and also to learn what particular articles were sold and by what particular measures and weights. They also discussed with the merchants and traders and bazaarmen, as they have been doing so far in many of the towns they visited, all matters relating to the questions they are inquiring into. The committee's labours will occupy about six months in all.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A RUN OVER THE GRASS LANDS.

It was damp and muggy when the field met at Irla yesterday. H. E. Lady Willingdon was out, and three other ladies, among a field of fifty.

A move was made to Jackal Hill, and this time with better success than has hitherto been the case.

A big jack was put up, which set off for the Andheri Road round the side of the hill, but evidently being headed in his attempt to cross made his way parallel with the road towards Chuckla. Coming to the end of the habitations he jinked across the road, and a fine big jack he was, and going strong at an easy swing.

Here some good bund country opened out, and the scent improved on the bare ground, until the jack reached the hill. Up this he turned and led us over some rough thick going and down the far side into the palm groves. Here the going was perfect, and a very pretty spot to see the pack going. He carried on past a level with Marole, and past where the kill was on Sunday, until he came to a high hill with good cover. Here the scent was not so good among the long grass and trees, and after being pushed slowly round the hill, he broke back again for the palm groves, but changing his mind turned for the side of the hill, which was very blind and stony, and before long the scent got so thin that there was no use following him further. Calling off the pack the Master made for the Andheri Road, and another jack was put up which set his mask for Marol, skirting the village he mounted the hill and near the tank was headed several times by villagers which threw the pack off. A cap from the whip on the hill to the left indicating his flight, hounds were lifted and put on to the line. Crossing the hill he led the pack round to the right and eventually reaching the flats again he crossed the pipe and made for the high green hill beyond, and here he found his safety, for the scent which had not been good all morning gave out in the long grass as it had done the previous run.

The pack are now working excellently, and if only three could be more seasonable weather very few jacks could make away from them, as they hunt with a fine head, and the jack's turns will not present any difficulty to them if only the scent would hold better. They hunt admirably over bare ground, but long wet grass will not hold a good scent. However, it is getting thinner and dryer now, and before long it should no longer be a cause of complaint.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUETS TOURNAMENT, 1914.

The Annual Tournament will be held in February, commencing on the 15th. It is open to all India. All officers of any of the Services, Civil and Military, and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are eligible.

The following are the events:—

(a) Open Singles Rs. 5 entrance fee.
(b) Closed Doubles Rs. 5 entrance fee.
(c) Sahibs and Markers Doubles Rs. 5 (Markers free.)
(d) Markers Singles No entrance fee.

Up to the present time the winners have been:—

1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E.
1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1888 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1889 Mr. F. T. Rickards.
1890 Mr. L. Revett-Carnac.
1891 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1892 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1893 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1894 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1895 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A.
1896 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1897 Mr. E. C. Bradford, R. I. R.
1898 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1899 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1900 Maj. S. Menzies, R. F.
1901 Mr. M. D. Wood, W. Y. R.
1902 Mr J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C.
1903 Mr. E. S. Sandys, R. E.
1904 Mr. A. H. C. Kearsey, Y. & L. Regt,
1905 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1906 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1907 Maj. C. Wigram, 18th Lancers.
1908 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1909 Capt. J. G. Greig, I.A
1910 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1911 Maj. J. G. Greig, I. A.
1912 Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett, R. B.
1913 Capt. A. J. H. Sloggett, R. B.

N. B. MACBETH.
Honorary Secretary, Racquets.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. H.M.S. SWIFTSURE.

Some interesting hockey matches have been played recently between teams representing the flag-ship and the Bombay Gymkhana. It must be admitted that the latter have not had their best team out, but nevertheless the Swiftsure men performed very creditably. Out of three games, they won two, the odd one being a draw. It will be remembered that the Naval team had a very easy win on the first occasion on which they met the local club at the beginning of the season.

When opposed to the telegraph the Gymkhana had out a third eleven and were defeated after a good game by 3-1.

BILLIARDS.

Albert E. Williams who is on a tour of India, Malaya and Gaya, will be in Bombay for about two week. He will meet two local players, Mr. Baker and Mr. Lipton to-day, and to-morrow at Pyrke's Hotel.

Williams has defeated in matches of 16,000 up, level F. Lindrum (Champion of Australia) and T. Aiken (Champion of Scotland).

In a match against Lindrum, Williams made breaks of 429, 419, 399, 389, 361, etc. etc. His record breaks are 10,458 (anchor stroke) and 593 and 547 (unfinished).

At the end of the first week's play in a match against Aiken, Williams was leading by 1,300 and in play with a break of 547 unfinished when Aiken retired from the game. A match of 9,000 up (Williams received 1,500) against Inman, Williams (Champion) won by 2,350 points.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND WINS THE RUBBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

England won the third test match against South Africa by 91 runs, thus winning the rubber.

The last day's cricket was played in fine but cool weather. South Africa in the second innings made 304, of which Taylor contributed 70 and Zulch 82.

CRICKET AT COLOMBO.

AUSTRALIANS v CEYLONESE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 6.

The return match commenced this morning the Australians playing the same team as in the first match.

Winning the toss, the visitors elected to bat on a wicket which at first appeared to be good, but wore badly, the Australians scoring 109.

The Ceylonese team made an excellent start, but the batting broke down later on. They were dismissed for 133. Hazlitt took six wickets for 37 runs. T. Amath was top scorer for the Ceylonese with 59.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

VISIT TO BOMBAY ABANDONED.

The cricketing public of the Presidency will be sorry to learn that the project of the Australian cricket team's visit to Bombay has been abandoned. Mr. C. G. Stileman, Honorary Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, received a telegraphic message yesterday from the Australians to the effect that the Rev. Wady, captain of the team regretted to say that they would not be able to visit Bombay as the players have to return to Australia within a short time, and that therefore the Bombay fixtures are cancelled.

Yesterday, while writing about the prospects of the visit, we mentioned that there was an air of uncertainty about the whole affair, and the apprehension has unfortunately come to be true.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THIRTY ENTRIES ALREADY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

There is a large entry for the Civil Service Cup, no fewer than thirty names being already down. Final entries for this race close on the twelfth instant.

RACEGOER'S MISSING NOTES.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN BOOKMAKER DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Yesterday Mr. E. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate concluded the hearing of the case in which P. B. Mukerjee was charged at the instance of Jamuna Dass, a Marwari, with receiving and disposing of six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which were part of fourteen notes lost by the complainant.

Four of these notes were alleged to have been passed by the accused to Mr. Harding, a bookmaker, and the remaining two notes were alleged to have been passed to the E. B. S. Railway at Chitpur.

It will be remembered that the accused had a share in Charles Harding's book in the grand enclosure of the Calcutta Race Course and it was alleged by Mukerjee that Harding gave him a cheque for Rs. 2,000 in part-payment of his dues and not in exchange for the two stolen notes for Rs. 1,000, each of which were alleged by Harding to have been paid to him by the accused. The two other notes, Mukerjee denied having paid to Harding. With regard to two other stolen notes paid to the E. B. S. Railway, Mukerjee admitted having paid these over to the railway but explained that he had received them in the course of his business at the Race Course.

After further evidence, the Magistrate delivered judgment acquitting the accused.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Miss Maud Allan is now definitely engaged to appear in Rangoon at end of the month.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thompson, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direc- of Mr. Geo: W. Salter, at the Esplanade this evening commencing at 5-45.

Overture ..... Haydee ..... Auber.
Valse ..... Blue Bells ..... Waldteufel.
Selection From Romeo and Juliet .....Gounod.
Serenade ..... D'Amowe ..... Blon.
Excerpts From The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe.
Bolero ..... Le Muletier .....Southworth.
Irish Dances .....Ansell.
March ..... Father Rhine .....Lincke.

The Earl and Countess of Rocksavage have arrived in Bangalore on an extensive motoring and shikhar tour of Southern India. They will leave the West End Hotel in a few days for their shooting camp in the Mysore jungles.

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OUR MATERIALS have been chosen with a view to eliminating all but the best, with the result that our stock contains only the latest designs of the foremost woollen houses; many being limited to ourselves.

OUR SUCCESS is due largely to the foregoing facts, but to them must be added moderation of price, the skill of our staff, and attention to the individual tastes of our customers.

Lounge Suits, from Rs. 45.
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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„	30,00,000
Called up Capital	„	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	„	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April „	„	24,77,000
31st July „	„	52,35,000
31st December „	„	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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„ Rs. 2-8-0 for Rs. 1,000

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BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

NIGHTINGALE.—At Abbottabad, 18th Dec., the wife of Major M. R. W. Nightingale, 5th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LESLIE—SPENCER—At Karachi, 15th Dec., Major George Arthur James Leslie, Royal Engineers, to Edith Angela, eldest daughter of the late Archdeacon Spencer of Cyprus.

DIXON.—On the 5th January, at Bombay, the wife of the late Professor R. M. Dixon, B.A., of the Government Agricultural College, Poona.

MONTGOMERY.—At Calcutta, 18th Dec., Robert Peter Mark Montgomery, for many years of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co. Aged 53 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

Bombay Art Society, Annual General Meeting Sir Basil Scott's Chamber, High Court, 5-45.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

Mails for Madagascar Ports, Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Purnea will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, January 9.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Cooperage.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Suradeo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

The Gaiety Theatre. 6.0 p. m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

A NEW FIAT CAR
ZERO O MODEL
AT A MODERATE PRICE

12-15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Smart 4 Seated Torpedo Body replete with all the refinements and improvements of

1914

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1914.

BUREAUCRACY IN INDIA.

About a month ago we reviewed in these columns Mr. Edwyn Bevan's remarkable book "Indian Nationalism," and to-day we have before us a still more remarkable production dealing with phases of the same and, what may be termed, cognate subjects. For, though Mr. Bernard Houghton's work is named "Bureaucratic Government: a Study in Indian Polity" (P. S. King and Son), he chiefly discusses bureaucracy with special reference to Indian nationalism. The origin and status of the Indian bureaucracy, its work and aims and environment, to what extent it has contributed to the efficiency of the Government machinery, how and why it is, and has been, a drag on the wheel of Indian progress, how it has created an atmosphere altogether demoralising to the bureaucrat and the proletariat alike,—these are among the things the author examines and analyses with a logical perspicuity which will, we fear, even make the order which he exposes experience some discomfort. For twenty-five years Mr. Houghton was a member of the Indian Civil Service. He knows and admires the virtues of the hierarchy to which he belonged, but, according to him, none of these can possibly compensate for its defects and limitations which have always proved the bitterest foes to the political, economic and social regeneration of the people whom they are apt to believe they rule with unquestioned success. Mr. Houghton shows that, though the outward form of the bureaucracy is fair, the vices that lurk beneath it are of so menacing a character to the declared policy of England in India that, unless the bureaucracy be completely overhauled and replaced by a less rigid and more human system, both England and India will be forced nearer and nearer to the political precipice which leads to the depths of revolution and anarchy. Since the publication of "New India" by Sir Henry Cotton many years ago, Mr. Houghton is, we believe, the first Indian Civilian who has so pitilessly dissected the organisation of which he was himself for so long a time an integral part, and he demonstrates with no faltering hand how the bureaucratic structure of the Government of India rests upon vicious, obsolete and outworn principles which constitute the greatest danger to the stability, let alone the popularity, of British rule.

Mr. Houghton's indictment is severe. In several vivid pen-pictures he depicts the bureaucracy as it has been evolved in India. It is impatient of criticism, has a passion for docile obedience, regards with friendly eyes only those institutions which inculcate respect and obedience to authority, and with unfriendly eyes everything which may tend to clash with vested, racial and oligarchic interests, or may savour of independence of opinion or action. Mr. Houghton says, in effect, that the bureaucracy, whatever attempts may be made to conceal or gloss over the feeling, is now almost to a man against the new spirit and policy of the Indian Government, which it fears opens up at last some real prospect of democratic Government to the Indians. Almost the entire Civil Service, he declares, feels that with the Morley reforms "sacrilegious hands had been laid upon the ark of mysteries," and of late it has been prone to apply the epithet "disloyalty" to anything that tends to broaden the basis of Government. According to the writer, the present-day bureaucrat, muzzled and confined by the new policy, "suffers from a kind of political dyspepsia," causing him to take the dyspeptic's gloomy view of future eventualities, for, wanting in breadth of outlook or depth of insight, uncultured, routine-tied, mentally fossilised, he "cannot conceive of natives except either as rebels or as timid sheep." Briefly, Mr. Houghton wishes us to realise that the bureaucracy, by the processes of psychological and political evolution, has to-day become the most deadly enemy of Indian nationalism, and, in spite of its virtues, its coldly correct formalism has chilled the feeling of devotion and gratitude which might, under a less iron-bound system, have been readily, and even abundantly, offered.

Mr. Houghton's observations on the National Congress, the Press, the Government's educational policy, military expenditure, the working of the bureaucratic system in the provincial Governments, are all highly interesting and evince a keen analytical power. Of the Congress he speaks in terms of high eulogy. He points to it as having aroused the people from their "servile slumber." It has, in fact, created politics in this country.

To a people accustomed from immemorial ages to timid submission to authority and dull acquiescence with injustice, it has preached the right of private judgment, the right of the citizen to stand forth to criticize the acts of his rulers and to propose remedies. Strange augury in a land of political lotus-eaters!

Further on, he declares that

In its educative influence, in its quickening force, in its political inspiration, touching as with a coal of fire the lifeless lips of the Indian masses, converting their quiescence into movement, their torpor into fire, it will live for ever in history as the forerunner of a new dispensation. "The stone which the builders rejected, the same has become the head of the corner."

Of Lord Curzon and his methods, Mr. Houghton has nothing but condemnation. We think the chapter entitled "A Bureaucratic Viceroy" is one of the most compelling in a book that throughout arrests attention. He pulls what may be called the cardinal "reforms," introduced with much flourishing of official trumpets, of Lord Curzon's administration to pieces and shows that most of them were cardinal blunders, in a more effective manner than even Mr. O'Donnell did in his famous "The Failure of Lord Curzon." Mr. Houghton sums up a brilliant and incisive estimate of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty as follows:—

A people hungering for self-government will not be placated by good government, however intricate, however conscientious, however benevolent. Not thus can you quench the fires of patriotism, or efface the stigma with which men shut off from high posts, debarred from all power of self-government, feel themselves branded before the face of Asia. They asked for bread, and Lord Curzon gave them a stone. Neither the nobility of his ideas nor the eloquence with which he clothed them availed one iota to atone for this cardinal blunder of his administration. It was through this blindness to the living realities of an organic growth, this rigid outlook, that his tenure of office, which dawned with such roseate promise of success, ended in a depressing sense of failure, a failure that narrowly escaped becoming a disaster.

The last chapter of the book is an interesting contribution to the subject of how to democratise the Government, and thus satisfy Indian aspirations to the utmost, while preserving intact the supremacy of England. The bold suggestions which Mr. Houghton makes appear to be of considerable constructive value, and we reserve their consideration for a subsequent issue.

HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOL.

We drew attention in these columns recently to Dr. Lewis D. Cruickshank's valuable suggestions embodied in his book "School Clinics at Home and Abroad." From the Report for 1912 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, which has just reached us from Home, it is of much interest to note that not only is the intimate relation between school hygiene and education now fully recognised by the State, but that the subject is receiving an increasing amount of public attention. The Chief Medical Officer, (Sir George Newman,) describes the principal characteristics of the present stage in the evolution of school hygiene as, first, a steady improvement and increase of efficiency in the routine work of medical inspection and the undertakings ancillary thereto. Secondly, there is fuller differentiation of abnormal children, and a tendency on the part of authorities to modify the school curriculum on their behalf. Thirdly, there has been an enlargement of the conception of the sphere of influence of the school medical officer. Fourthly, there has been a marked advance in respect of medical treatment, both in quality and quantity: and perhaps this advance is the outstanding feature of the present time. The Report states that, speaking generally, out of six million children in the elementary schools of England and Wales, about 10 per cent. suffer from serious defect of vision, from 1 to 3 per cent. suffer from defective hearing, 1 to 3 per cent. have suppurating ears, about 10 per cent. have adenoids, inflamed tonsils, or enlarged cervical glands, requiring surgical treatment, about 1 per cent. have ringworm, 1 per cent. suffer from tuberculosis of readily recognisable form, from 1 to 2 per cent. are affected with heart disease, from 30 to 40 per cent. have unclean heads or bodies, and probably more than half the children are in need of dental treatment. The figures above are eloquent of the magnitude of the task before the Board of Education, who have set to work in a manner that has already yielded very gratifying results. There is abundant evidence of this in the Report, but, of course, much remains to be done before it can be said that a complete or satisfactory school medical service is in being. The Chief Medical Officer emphasises the need of sanatorium schools for tuberculous children entirely separate from any institution from adults, and day open-air schools, and expresses the hope that a definite step forward will be taken in the direction of placing the provision of meals on a sound basis. Several other suggestions are made in the Report which illustrates the necessity of a wider appreciation of the principles and advantages of treatment, of the issues arising from school medical work, and of the true place of school hygiene in the national economy; and which contains it may be added, many valuable lessons for educationists in this country.

DAY BY DAY.

S. Y. Sunbeam.

Up to a late hour last night Lord Brassey's yacht the Sunbeam had not arrived in Bombay Harbour. The Sunbeam has been expected for the last two days, but as it is known that she met with heavy weather in the Mediterranean subsequent to leaving Athens the delay in her arrival is easily accounted for. When the Sunbeam arrives, which she is expected to do this morning, she will anchor off the Royal Bombay Yacht Club in the old moorings which she took up on the occasion of her previous visit to Bombay about twenty-four years ago.

The Late Sir John Macpherson.

The news of the tragic end of Sir John Molesworth Macpherson will be received with deep regret by a very large circle of friends in India. Sir John Macpherson served as Secretary to the Imperial Legislative Council for a period of fifteen years, and had previously been for a long time Deputy Secretary, and during the whole period he earned the esteem of those with whom he came into contact officially, and the affection of those who got to know him more intimately. The son of a member of the I. M. S. and a native of Calcutta, Sir John Macpherson was educated at Westminster. He was called to the Bar in 1876 and in the same year was entered as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court. In the following year he was appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and during the intervening period between then and the date of his confirmation as Secretary in 1896 he frequently acted in the latter appointment. He retired in 1911, and was knighted on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. He was created a C.S.I. in 1897. Sir John Macpherson was the editor of Macpherson's Law of Mortgages in British India, and the Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Since his retirement he had resided chiefly in Inverness-shire.

Sir Edward W. D. Ward.

Col. Sir Edward Willis Duncan Ward, K. C. V. O. (1907), K. C. B. (1900), who is reported by Reuter to be retiring shortly from the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the War Office, has occupied that post since 1901. He was appointed, it will be remembered, during the general overhauling which took place at the War Office after the conclusion of the first stages of the South African War, on the strength of the splendid services rendered by him in connection with the commissariat during the war and the remarkable organising abilities he then displayed. Born on 17th December 1853, and son of the late Capt. John Ward, R.N., Sir Edward Ward entered the army in 1874. He rose to the rank of a Major of the Army Service Corps in 1885, became a Lieut.-Col. in 1890 and was given Brevet rank as Colonel in 1898. Sir Edward served with the Soudan Expedition of 1855, and was present at the actions of Hasheen and Tofrek and the advance on Tamai. His name was mentioned in Dispatches in connection with this latter expedition, and he was awarded a medal with two clasps and bronze star. In 1895-96 he was placed on special service as Asst. Adjutant-General with the Ashanti Expedition. He was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Headquarters Staff, Ireland, during 1892-1895, and D.A.A.G., Home District staff, 1895-9. His name was thrice mentioned in Despatches and he was created a K. C. B. He was appointed Director of Supplies of the South African Field Force in 1900. He served as Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Headquarters.

The Ulster Army.

The writer of "The New Pepys" has an amusing skit in the current number of "Truth" on the recruiting for the Ulster rebel army, which delicately exposes with true Pepysan naivety the humbug of all the talk about the enthusiasm in England for the coming rebellion:—

In Piccadilly meeting brother Tom, which did please me very little, for his proper place be at home with his wife in Staffordshire, nor hath any business to get wasting time and money in London, and then like as not (knowing Tom) to come on the family for his deficiencies. Wherewith I taxed him home, but assured me he was up on a public concern, having been taken with the patriotick desire to enlist in the Ulster Army. So hath been to their recruiting headquarters at 25, Ryder St., by Hussey's, the gun-makers, which is a site well chosen for a place of arms. Looking to find a press of candidates, but no sign of any such, nor so much as a brass plate on the door; and he thinking he must be come to the wrong place, only for being accosted by a loafer outside with, "Ulster Union, Captain? This way, Captain." So went inside. Yet here, said Tom, was no Sir Edward, nor my Lord Willoughby de Broke, nor General Richardson, nor none of them, but all the recruiting staff two female typists in a little office, they talking furbelows together, and scarcely desisting to inquire of Tom's business. He first demanding to know what money be in it; and finding there be none, but only a piebald button, he came away. All which seem mighty strange, and I pray this business shall not miscarry through lack of deft handling, to the undoing of our party and our country.

Promotion in the Indian Army.

According to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," Sir Beauchamp Duff has decided to appoint a Selection Board for regulating promotion in the higher grades of the army in India. The necessity for the step has been strongly urged for a generation and more, adds the writer, but until now the seniority list has been adhered to with almost unvarying fidelity. From such a method the army is held by all authorities to have suffered badly, for it results in all the higher commands being filled with the oldest but by no means necessarily the best men, while it causes an unwholesome block in promotion in the upper ranks. The view taken by the army itself is that whilst immense efforts and large sums of money are being spent in improving the rank and file, in training regimental and staff officers, and in perfecting the organisation and administration of the army, the forces as a whole are deprived of more than half their fighting value unless the upper ranks are filled only with specially selected officers.

A Marathi Magazine.

"Sachitra Kusma-mala"—or "Illustrated Flower Garland"—is the name of a new Marathi serial publication, the first number of which has just been issued. It is edited and illustrated too for the most part by Mr. G. W. Parab, a well-known local artist, who has had the benefit of a training under well-known Italian teachers in that home of Western art. The series, each number of which is priced annas two only, must be pronounced a marvel of cheapness, looking to the wealth of pictures embodied within its covers and the attractive and varied nature of its literary contents. There are three splendid illustrations of Sakuntala—the heroine of Kalidasa's play of that name—and one of the Radha-Krishna, in addition to seven others, all nicely executed. The serial, each issue of which will contain about twelve illustrations and 64-80 pages of reading matter, will be published nine times during the year on the festive days of the Hindu calendar. The annual subscription will be Re. 1-6 only.

Daily Mortality Returns.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday three attacks and four deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox were reported in Bombay city. There were no cases of cholera reported during the same period. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and one from Fort (Northern). The total mortality from all causes during the day was 84, as compared with 92 of the corresponding period of last year and 112 of the year before. Out of a total of 1845 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 31 were found to be plague infected, 11 of this latter kind being found at Mandvi and 8 at Chukla.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

ADJOURNED FOR A FORTNIGHT.

JAFFER AGAIN REFUSED BAIL.

SUPERINTENDENT SULLIVAN'S EVIDENCE.

Jaffer Joosub, lately manager of the Credit Bank, in liquidation, was brough up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday and again remanded till the 20th instant. Formal evidence of Superintendent Sullivan was recorded. Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the accused renewed his application for bail but it was refused.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jaffer Joosub was again brough up on remand on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 90,000 preferred against him by Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Bank.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sullivan and Inspectors Morris and Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, solicitors, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset, Mr. Nicholson said that he would not be able to go on with the case, as the police had not been able to go through all the accounts within the short time at their disposal. He proposed, to lead some formal evidence, on which he said he would ask for a remand. He added that the solicitors for the defence had asked for a full copy of the information and a full copy had been supplied to them and they now knew the charge against their client. The police had not yet prepared a charge sheet as they wanted to investigate the accounts further. He did not desire to open his case at that stage but as an instance showing the intricacies of the accounts relating to the period between 10th December 1912 and 10th June 1913 mentioned in the information, he pointed out that the accounts covered by that period were a small portion of the general accounts and they might be the subject of sub-division of charges or possibly he said other charges might be added to it. He drew the attention of the Court to the account of Hassan Brothers and said on 10th December they were credited with Rs. 75,000, the proceeds of a promissory note. This amount was principally used up in share transactions. On the 9th January, another sum of Rs. 40,000 was credited to the same account and this sum formed the proceeds of another pro-note. On the same day, Rs. 41,000 were debited to this account and credited to the account of Ahmed Mahomed Nensey Khairaz, who had by that time over-drawn his account to the extent of Rs. 40,000. Hasanalli Mahomed and Ahmed Mahomed, both sons of Mahomed Nensey Khairaz, were partners in the firm of Hassan Brothers. They were small people earning about Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. He wished to put in formal evidence and to show by producing the promisory notes and the accounts of Hassan Brothers that there was a prima facie case to show that during the period mentioned in the complaint, a sum of about Rs. 80,000 was misappropriated and that the promissory notes were a mere subterfuge to cover the breach of trust.

SUPERINTENDENT SULIVAN'S EVIDENCE.

Superintendent Sullivan was then examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said he had been investigating the accounts of the Credit Bank since the 19th December with reference to the present charge and other charges. He had not been able to go into the accounts thoroughly. There were a number of persons to be seen and a number of accounts to be gone through. He produced a pro-note of Rs. 75,000 signed by Hassan Brothers and Mahomed Nensey Khairaz in favour of the Bank. That amount, he said, was credited to Hassan Brothers. The pro-note bore the accused's initials. He produced another pro-note of Rs. 40,000 executed in favour of the Bank by the same parties on the 8th January and said that that amount was also credited to them. He had gone through the ledger account of Hassan Brothers and during the period between 10th December 1912 and 10th June 1913, there were continuous drawings. On the 8th January, their account was over-drawn to the extent of Rs. 1,025. Most of these drawings were used up in payments for shares. On the 8th January, the pro-note for Rs. 40,000 was executed and that left the account with a credit of Rs. 38,974. On the 10th January, a cheque was drawn in favour of Ahmed Mahomed for Rs. 41,000 and that left a debit balance of Rs. 2,025 in Hassan Brothers' account and in that account a debit balance continued up to 10th June 1913, when it amounted to Rs. 50,250. The partners in the firm of Hassan Brothers were the two brothers Hassanally Mahomed Nensey Khairaz and Ahmed Mahomed Nensey Khairaz. In 1910, one of them was employed in the Bank on a salary of Rs. 40 a month and the other on a salary of Rs. 50 a month in the All-India Insurance Company. About this time they were drawing Rs. 100 per month each. They were related to the accused by marriage. Over a hundred items would have to be examined and gone into. Brokers would have to be seen about it and that would take some time. He wanted about a fortnight's time to draw up a police charge.

Cross examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said he thought it likely that the accused's being out on bail would interfere with his investigation.

What are your reasons to think so?—I would rather not answer this question.

Mr. Nicholson said it was not desirable that a police officer making investigations should be made to answer this question.

His Worship ordered the witness to answer the question on Mr. Velinkar urging that it was relevant to the question of bail.

The Witness: One of the reasons is that he is related to some of the principal witnesses in the case and consequently I think that possibly my inquiry might be hampered or interfered with.

Who are they?

Mr. Nicholson objected to this question but the objection was over-ruled.

The Witness: I mean the Hassan Brothers.

Answering to further questions put by Mr. Velinkar, witness said he had not inquired in detail as to how the Hassan Brothers were related to the accused but they had told him that they were.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Velinkar then applied for bail. He said though 19 days had elapsed since the last remand and though two remands had been taken, the police had not led any direct evidence to prove the guilt of the accused, who had been in jail all the time. On the last occasion he had offered a bail of a lac of rupees and he was prepared to increase his offer to any reasonable amount that His Worship might fix.

Mr. Nicholson objected and said direct evidence had been led. He pointed out to the Court that at the top of Hassan Brothers' account, the accused had written in his own handwriting "refer to the manager for every cheque".

His Worship refused the application for bail and adjourned the case till the 20th instant.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK'S AFFAIRS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

Out of the members of the Committee appointed at the meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Indian Specie Bank held on the 11th December 1913, Messrs. Dinshaw Edalji Wachha, Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji, and Narotam Morarji Goculdas intimated their inability to work on the Committee.

At their meeting of the 17th December the Committee decided, that the names of the following gentlemen be suggested to the Court for appointment as members of the Advisory Committee, viz., Mr. Stringfellow or Mr. Anderson, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. A. J. Billimoria.

The Committee also resolved that the question of re-construction of the Indian Specie Bank may be considered later on.

At their meeting of the 19th December 1913 the Committee appointed Mr. Hirji Khetsey in place of his father Mr. Khetsey Khai, and decided to allow Mr. Govindlal to be present at the Committee's meetings to represent his grandfather Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal. The Committee also added as a member Mr. J. J. Vimadalal who holds the Power of Attorney on behalf of the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

A meeting of the Committee was held on the 5th January 1914. The Committee considered the letters received from several shareholders and creditors contuaining suggestions and requests about re-construction, Directors liability, raising of a fund for costs which the Committee considers necessary for safeguarding the interests of shareholders and creditors, and for information as to the working of the Committee.

The Committee also passed the following resolutions:—

That in order to defray the costs which are being incurred after the order for winding up made on the 19th December 1913 and which may have to be incurred hereafter by the Committee, the Committee think it desirable that the depositors should be requested to contribute towards the same at the rate of one anna per 100 rupees of the amount due to them and that the shareholders be requested to contribute towards the same at the rate of one anna per each share of the Bank held by them. That an appeal should be made to the depositors (creditors) and shareholders of the Specie Bank for such contribution and they be requested to forward the amount payable by them to Messrs. Hiralal and Co. That Messrs. Hiralal and Co. should deposit the amount so received in the Bank of India in a current account to be opened in the names of "The Committee of the Creditors and Shareholders of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., in Liquidation." The authorities of the Bank of India may be informed that the said account would be operated by cheques drawn by any two members of the Committee and counter-signed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

That in order that the creditors and shareholders of the Indian Specie Bank may have a correct idea of what the Committee is doing Messrs. Hiralal and Co. are are authorised to give from time to time the reports of the Committee's meetings to the Press.

That in the list of names already suggested for recommendation to the Court for appointment as members of the Advisory Committee, the names of Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wachha, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Meheralli Chinoy be added.

That having regard to the correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Hiralal and Co. on behalf of the Committee and the Official Liquidator, re: inspection of the share register and the deposit register, an application should be made to the Court for an order for inspection of the said books and also for the appointment of an Honorary Advisory Committee.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6.

The Viceroy arrives here privately on the evening of the 9th. The following morning he will inaugurate the Medical College hospital, inspect the College and open the new Bridge in the evening. There will be a dinner party and a reception at the Government House. His Excellency leaves the same night for Pallia in Kheri for a shoot. He will return on the 15th or 16th when he will be given a garden party at Kaiserbagh and will leave the same night for Delhi.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Hon. Mr. Ludovic Porter dined at Vicerigal Lodge last night.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Legislative Council this morning. Lady Hardinge was also present.

Captain Russell, Mrs. Beaty and Mrs. Wormald arrived this morning and Mrs. Haig arrives this afternoon as guests of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The leading Karachi merchants confirm the statement about the necessity for Bombay merchants to suspend purchases of textiles from England owing to the glut in the Indian markets.

WARRANT OUT FOR N.R. MISTRY.

ACCOUNTANT CREDIT BANK CHARGED.

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEET.

Mr. A. H. S. Astoh yesterday issued process against Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistry, auditor, and R. C. Aranaha, accountant, on a charge of issuing a false balance sheet of the Credit Bank for the half year ending 31st December 1910. Process against Jaffer was formal, he being in custody. Process against Aranaha was executed at the Credit Bank but it could not be executed against Mistry as he was under the treatment of three doctors and further orders will be asked for to-day by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., who is in charge of the case.

After finishing the inquiry in the case in which Jaffer Joosub stands charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, said in Court, yesterday, that he would issue process against three men including Jaffer on the information filed in his Court by Mr. R. D. Sethna, official liquidator of the Credit Bank, some time ago, on which a report was made to him by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., on Saturday last.

Mr. Velinkar said that in the information, complaint was made against two men only.

His Worship said that the police report implicated a third person also, and he had issued process against him too.

Mr. Velinkar applied for a copy of the police report and His Worship asked him to put in a written application which he said he would consider.

Mr. Vetinkar said he would do that today.

His Worship then said that the process against Mr. Velinkar's client was formal as he was in eustody of the Court. He said the other two would appear before him to-day and he would then adjourn the case till the 20th instant, when he would hear arguments on the question whether they should be tried jointly or not. He added that a joint trial would save a considerable amount of public time.

Mr. Nicholson said he knew nothing about this case and he believed that Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the prosecution in this matter.

His Worship said that Mr. R. D. Sethna was the complainant and notice would be given to him.

Later in the day, a process was executed against R. C. Aranaha, lately accountant of the Credit Bank, in the Bank premises by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., a little later, Mr. Morris proceeded to N. R. Mistry's bungalow at Club Road, Byculla, to execute the process against him. There he found Mistry in bed and he did not effect an arrest under medical advice. He was told by the doctors that Mistry had a complete mental breakdown.

The matter will be mentioned again before Mr. Aston this morning.

JULFA-TABRIZ RAILWAY.

TO BE COMPLETED IN 1915.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Jan. 6.

The Julfa-Tabriz railway has reached Durabiz, thirteen miles south of Julfa. Their remain about eighty miles to be reconstructed, the Russians say it will be completed by the spring of 1915.

MONGOLIAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA TO BE CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from St. Petersburg says that the Mongolian mission will leave on Thursday.

It is believed that arrangements have been made for a loan of three million roubles, and that Russia is also willing to comply with the request for armaments, but prefers to postpone the supply until every form of hostilities with China has ceased.

LATER.

A "Times" message, from St. Petersburg says, that the efforts of the Mongolian mission to obtain money and arms in Russia have not proved successful in the sense desired by the envoys.

Russia is only too willing to assist the Mongolians so far as that assistance does not constitute a menace to the peaceful relations with China; otherwise the result of the mission may be regarded as satisfactory to the interests of all concerned, as will doubtless be shown in the impending conference at Urga.

ECONOMY IN ARMAMENTS.

MEETINGS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Naval economists are organising a big meeting in the West End and another in the City before the opening of Parliament.

ZABERN COURT MARTIAL.

COL. REUTER ASSUMES FULL RESPONSIBILITY.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 5.

Colonel Reuter is charged with illegally usurping executive power and infringing the liberty of the subject. There are 115 witnesses in attendance at the court-martial. The trial is expected to last three or four days.

In his evidence to-day, Colonel Reuter said that he took all responsibility for what had been done at Zabern. He emphasised the unfriendliness of the inhabitants and declared that the civil authorities did nothing to prevent disorders. If the police had acted energetically, he said, trouble would have been avoided. He was obliged to take action to protect his officers.

Some of the evidence given by Colonel Reuter in the Zabern trial was most remarkable. Describing the incidents of November 28th, the Colonel said he personally accompanied the troups sent out with a view to giving the order to fire if necessary, as he did not desire to leave responsibility to the youthful Lieutenant Schad. It was not necessary to fire as the crowd was running.

Herr Wahl, District Administrator, had asked him if he would let things come to bloodshed. He had replied: "Yes, in cartain circumstances it would be a good thing, for we are defending the prestige and honour of the whole Army." He said he was convinced that the Government was letting the reins of the authority trail.

Lieutenant Schad, in his evidence, said he first arrested a bank-clerk for laughing at him. The President. Did you see him laugh?—No. But I suspected him. We arrested everybody we suspected of insulting us. As people were too cowardly to insult us to our faces if was necessary to act on presumption.

Herr Wahl gava details of the measures taken by the police to prevent demonstrations. He said Colonel Reuter had ignored and slighted him. Consequently he had declined to visit the Colonel.

The public prosecutor gave evidence of public animosity prevailing against Colonel Reuter, due to reports of severity of his treatment of his men, spread by discharged soldiers residing in the neighbourhood.

CAUSE OF THE CROWN PRINCE'S TRANSFER.

Some German papers declare that it was owing to his attitude to Zabern incidents that the Crown Prince was relieved of his command at Danzig. His new post is entirely a subordinate one.

TRAGEDY AT FLORENCE.

INDIAN LADY DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A telegram from Florence states that an Indian couple named Kamalgaveil and Kurvarji met two supposed Indians who took them to a cafe where they induced the husband to go and make some purchases. When they were alone they drugged the wife and stole her bag containing £500 and jowellery to the value of a hundred. The thieves have not been traced.

(The names of the Indian couple above are so given in Reuters telegram, but it may be added that there is no such name among Indians as the first mentioned).

STRANDED INDIAN PERFORMERS

LORD CURZON'S CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lord Curzon has contributed £25 to the fund in aid of those who were to have taken part in the Indian spectacle at Earl's Court.

DEATH OF SIR M. MACPHERSON

SUDDEN COLLAPSE AT REIGATE STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

A gentleman collapsed and expired at Reigate railway station to-day.

Letters were found in his possession addressed to Sir Molesworth Macpherson.

LATER.

The gentleman who died at Reigate station has been definitely identified as Sir Molesworth Macpherson. He appeared in the best of health in the morning.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Sir Molesworth Macpherson had been staying with friend at Reigate. He died when about to enter the train for London.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

REVDS. ANDREWS & PEARSON ADDRESS MEETINGS.

MR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 5.

The Rev. F. C. Andrews and the Rev. W. Pearson, who have come to South Africa to examine the Indian question, addressed a meeting of Indians at Sydenham to-day, describing the deep feeling on behalf of South African Indians of all communities in India.

Mr. Andrews recited a poem in Sanskrit given to him by Mr. Rabindranath Tagore as a message to South African Indians.

MR. J. W. GODFREY'S VISIT.

Mr. J. W. Godfrey, Barrister-at-Law, of Dundee, Natal, who is now in Bombay, asks us to state that, owing to their being a misunderstanding as to the exact reason for his presence in this country, he desires it to be made known that he has no mission whatsoever here, and is merely making a holiday tour of India, his plans for which had matured months before the present Indian crisis in South Africa. Mr. Godfrey says: "I have no mandate or instructions from the Indian community to do anything on their behalf, and anything I may say or do would be purely upon my personal responsibility. I am anxious, none the less, to give all information that I may have at my disposal to any person or journal that may require it of me, or to assist the Indian cause in any way that may be within my power."

NATAL COAL DISPUTE.

ON THE EVE OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 5.

Agreement has been reached on all points in the coal dispute except with regard to the daily wage which the men are now considering.

ANGLO-GERMAN WEDDING.

PEER'S SON MARRIES COAL MAGNATE'S DAUGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

On the eve of the great wedding in Berlin between the Hon. John Freeman-Mitford, fourth son of Lord Redesdale, and Anna, daughter of Herr Friedlaenderfull, the coal king of Germany, a magnificent dinner and ball were given at the gorgeous mansion of the bride's parents. Three hundred guests were present, including Lord and Lady Redesdale and various Ambassadors. Professor Reinhardt produced scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which most famous artists took part.

BISLEY PROGRAMME.

WAR OFFICE PROPOSALS TO BE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is reported that the trouble in connection with the War Office proposals regarding Bisley will be settled by the acceptance of War Office proposals.

The above refers to a statement in the newspapers that the proposals of the War Office to modify the Bisley programme in accordance with service regulations was causing dissatisfaction. It was suggested that the War Office may organise a Territorial meeting in opposition to Bisley if its proposals are not accepted.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

FRUITLESS EFFORTS AT FORMING NEW MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Jan. 6.

Dr. Radoslavoff, the Premier, having resigned in order to clear up the position of the Cabinet towards the Crown and Parliament, the King entrusted him with the reconstruction of a new Ministry, but all efforts were fruitless, Agrarians and Socialists refusing to co-operate with him.

The previous Cabinet has now been reappointed, except M. Ghenadieff, who is involved in some scandal.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SITTINGS AT CALCUTTA RESUMED.

The Royal Commission on Public Services in India resumed its sittings yesterday at Calcutta. Lord Islington presided. Mr. Gokhale through indisposition was not present: Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has gone Home. Through pressure of space a report of the proceedings is held over until to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN AMERICA.

BODIES WASHED UP FROM ATLANTIC.

CREW OF HALF-SUBMERGED STEAMER PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

There has been a great storm on the east coast of the United States. Numbers of bodies have been washed up.

Wireless messages announce that the steamer Oklahoma was found half submerged by the German steamer Bavaria. She took off the captain and five others. Apparently 24 of the crew perished.

LATER.

It is stated that thirty-two persons are missing from the Oklahoma.

CANADA AND U. S. A.

THE DUKE'S NEW YEAR GREETING TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.

The Duke of Connaught has telegraphed as follows to President Wilson: "In the name of the people of Canada wish you Happy New Year, trusting that the excellent feeling existing between the United States and ourselves will ever continue."

WAR OFFICE.

RETIREMENT OF PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states:—Colonel Sir Edward Ward, Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, is retiring shortly and will accept directorships in several important companies.

AEROPLANE STABILIZER.

SUCCESSFUL DEMONSTRATION IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Orville Wright has been exhibiting and working his new stabilizer before the Committee of the Aero Club, America.

He flew several miles without touching any of the controls. He expects that he will be able to bring his new stabilizer into general use in the spring. The device depends partly on electricity.

RUSSIAN TROOPS STILL AT KAZVIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

There has been no withdrawal of Russian troops from Kazvin yet.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

ADJOURNED TO 30TH JANUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

To-day before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakewell on the original side of the High Court Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, on behalf of Mr. G. Narayaniah, plaintiff in the recent suit against Mr. Besant submitted to the Court that in the matter of the contempt proceedings against Mrs. Besant a counter-affidavit was served on him only yesterday evening and he asked that the proceedings might be adjourned for a week.

Mrs. Besant who appeared in person objected to the adjournment, stating, that she had been brought all the way to Madras from Benares owing to these proceedings, and that she had to leave her engagements there unfinished at great inconvenience to herself. She had filed her counter affidavit as rapidly as she could have done under the circumstances.

As soon as contempt proceedings were instituted here she cabled to her London solicitors and they cabled back to her stating that her petition to the Privy Council for stay of execution of the Madras High Court's decree pending her appeal in England would be heard on the 27th January.

She therefore asked that the contempt proceedings be held over till after the adjudication of her petition to the Privy Council.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar left the matter of adjournment entirely in his Lordship's hands. The contempt proceedings were accordingly adjourned to the 30th January.

MAULED BY A LION.

SAD END OF CIRCUS PROPRITOR'S SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

A Mahratta boy named Chita, a son of the properietor of a touring circus now at Naihatty, was admitted into the Medical College Hospital on Sunday suffering from the effects of having been mauled by a lion and died yesterday. It appears that he was standing very close to the lion's cage when his hand was caught by the lion.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING OF SESSION.

ENDORSEMENTS ON GOVERNMENT PAPER,

NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

MR. BANERJEA ON SCHOOL RECOGNITION.

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY FROM UNIVERSITIES CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council for the session of 1914 was held this morning His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. There was an unusual large number of visitors and all the galleries were pretty well full. A large number of ladies also witnessed the opening of the session. Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was present in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

On His Excellency taking his seat, Sir Edward Maclagan, Sir Pardey Lukis, Messrs. Porter, Wynch, Walsh, Cobb, Rice, Diack, Mackenna, Laurie and Donald took the Oath of Allegiance.

Among members absent were Messrs. Mougens, Gokhale and Madu Sudan Das.

After interpellations the Hon. Mr. Clark moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Indian Telegraph Bill which was adopted. The Hon. Mr. G. G. Kenrick was also appointed to the Committee. Mr. Clark said that the Bill had already been published and pointed out that the measure would enable the Government to regulate the working of wireless telegraphy.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER INTRODUCES BILL.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer introduced the Negotiable Instruments Bill and referred it to the Select Committee.

In explaining the measure, Sir William Meyer said: The Bill was published in the "Gazette of India" of December, 13th, and from the statement of objects and reasons appended thereto, the Hon. Members will have gathered what purpose it is designed to effect. All that is now needed from me, I think, is a sort of explanation as to the necessity for the Bill and the way in which its provisions will operate.

The object of the Bill can be set forth in a single sentence, being merely to place beyond question the legality of what are known as "endorsements in the alternative," that is to say endorsements on a negotiable instrument made in such a way as to render the latter payable to two or more payees jointly, or in the alternative, to one or some of several payees. These "alternative" endorsements on a Government promissory note which are a particular form of negotiable instruments are, as the Hon. Members doubtless know, particularly common in this country, as the result of the joint family system. Formerly, it was the practice of the Pulic Debt Office, on presentation to them of a note for renewal or payment of interest, to recognise such endorsement without question. In 1911, however, doubts were raised in certain quarters as to their legal validity and the Public Debt Office took objection to alternative endorsements in which all the payees named did not join. The matter was thus brought to the notice of the Government who considered it desirable to place it on a clearer footing.

APPROXIMATION TO ENGLISH LAW

A further reason for legislation was the desirability of embodying in the Indian Law the same definite statutory provision for the case of negotiable instruments made or endorsed in the alternative, as exists in the English Law. The English Bill of Exchange Act of 1882, makes it clear that any negotiable instruments made or endorsed in the alternative is valid and the Hon. Members will, no doubt, agree with me as to the convenience of approximating the law relating to business documents as closely as possible to that in force in England. It was therefore considered expedient not to confine the proposed legislation to one particular class of negotiable instruments, viz., to Government Promissory Notes but to extend it to all negotiable instruments as defined in the Act of 1881 viz., cheques, promissory notes and bills of exchange. This purpose can be effected very simply by embodying in the Indian Law the first sentence of Sub Section (2) of Section 7 of the English Bill of Exchange Act which runs as follows:—A Bill may be made payable to two or more payees jointly, or it may be made payable in the alternative to one or two or one or some of several payees. A provision, which read with Sections 73 and 89 (1) of the same Act, also applies to cheques and promissory notes. A proposal to take legislation on these lines was placed before the Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and the Presidency Bank, in May last and the complete unanimity of their replies justified me, I think, in describing this modest piece of legislation as entirely non-controversial.

AN EXPLANATORY CLAUSE.

I may add a few words by way of exposition on the substantive clauses of the Bill copies of which are in the hands of Hon. Members. Section 13 of our Negotiable Instrumentals Act defines a negotiable instrument as a promissory note, a bill of exchange or a cheque. By Clause 2 of the present Bill, we propose to add a sub-section to that section reproducing in effect the wor ing of sub-section (2) of Section 7 of t. English Bill of Exchange Act 1882 45 and 46, Vict., C 41. The object of Clause 3 of the Bill which is based on Section 34 (3) of the English Bill of Exchange Act is to make it clear that not only can a negotiable instrument be made payable in the alternative when originally drawn in that manner, but that, if not so originally drawn, it can thus be made payable by endorsement. I may mention that it has not been considered necessary to make any corresponding specific provision as to the discharge of a negotiable instrument drawn in this form. If such an instrument is specially declared to be legal, then receipt of the alternative payee or payees will constitute a valid discharge. Similarly it has not been considered to provide separately for the payment of interest.

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

Mr. Clark replying to the question put by the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis said:—The Government of India before the recent bank failures addressed Local Governments and Administrations inviting their opinion and that of the Mercantile community on certain proposals for legislation on the subject of the management of banks. On the receipt of their replies the questions whether legislation in regard to the matter be undertaken will be decided. In arriving at any decision the Government of India will consider very carefully the causes of the recent bank failures on which much light will no doubt be thrown in the course of liquidation proceedings. The Government of India have not yet decided whether a special enquiry into the causes will be necessary, but the possibility that a special enquiry might usefully be undertaken at a suitable stage has already been under consideration and will not be overlooked.

Mr. Clark replying to the Hon. Mir Asad Ali's question regarding bank failures and banking legislation said (a) A statement is laid on the table showing the details of the recent bank failures in India. The Government of India are not in possession of the information required for a period of five years but they will procure it from the Local Governments of the Hon'ble member desires. (b) and (c) the Government have already issued a communication to all the Local Governments calling for opinions upon certain proposals in the nature of banking legislation. If legislation is ultimately decided upon the usual procedure will be adopted for obtaining the views of the Commercial Associations and the publication of the draft bills.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question on Admiral Slade's Committee report, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State."

COYPRIGHT BILL.

Sir Harcourt Butler introduced the Copyright Bill and referred it to Select Committee. He said that the Bill was circulated to Local Government in September and was well received except Clause 4, limiting the duration of Copyright which had been criticised but this he said would be considered by the select committee. On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock the Provincial Presidency Small Causes Court Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

GOVERNMENT AND SCHOOLS.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION.

In moving the resolution that stood in his name, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said that the resolution was an appeal to Government to take the public into its confidence regarding certain educational measures and proposals which had given rise to controversy and caused widespread alarm in Bengal. If there was one department of the Government more than another in regard to which there should be no secret and in which co-operation of the people was essential for its success, it was the Department of Education. This view was supported even by Lord Curzon in regard to the Officials Secrets Act.

The resolution was brought forward to clear any misapprehension that might exist, and secure complete understanding between representatives of the people and the Government regarding vital issues affecting the education of the people raised in the Government Resolution of 21st February 1913, asking for the publication of official papers relating to the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College up to the B. A. cantandard.

Mr. Banerjea narrated the history of the institution which was named after one of the foremost men of India, the late Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose. He said the Ananda Mohan College was the only second grade college teaching up to the intermediate in a district with over an area of 6,332 square miles and a population of 4,526,422 in 1911 after the passing of the University Act, and the new resolution imposed a heavy financial strain on the College, its very existence being threatened. But in the year 1909, with the help of Mr. Blackwood, who was then District Magistrate of Mymensing, a sum of Rs. 1,23,000 was raised which gave great impetus to the College and for which the people were deeply grateful. In the year 1913 an application was made for the affiliation of the College up to the B. A. Standard, which was strongly supported by the Commissioner of the Division and the District Magistrate and was sent to Government. The enthusiasm in the district was so great that about one hundred leading men executed a legal document by which they agreed to pay Rs. 50,000, Rs. 35,000 of which had already been subscribed and Rs. 13,000 collected.

AFFILIATION DISALLOWED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government was moved and agreed to contribute Rs. 55 000 and raise the annual grant from six to eleven thousand rupees. The University Inspectors who were deputed to visit the College reported in favour of affiliation up to B.A. in certain subjects. The Syndicate recommended the affiliation, which was however disallowed by the Government of India on the ground that the building was old and that the staff had not been appointed. Mr. Banerjea said there had been instances where the necessary conditions had not been fulfilled and where the University had declined to recommend but where the Government of India had granted affiliation. He gave the instance of the Rajshai College which was affiliated up to B. A. in Physics in 1909, although the building and the laboratory were not ready. The same case also happened with regard to the Sylhet College, whose affiliation the University declined to recommend but which was granted by the Government of India, in view of the fact that the building would be proceeded with. He thought that no objection was raised regarding the affiliation of these two colleges because they were Government colleges, but Mr. Banerjea claimed that private colleges, having due regard to their limited resources, deserved the most sympathetic tratment at the hands of Government. This view was strongly pressed by the Education Commission of 1882.

THE SCHOOL FINAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Banerjea next referred to the question of the School Final examination He hoped Government would do nothing to disturb the present arrangement. By the School Final system a bias was contracted by local education officers against private schools, and it was their views that in many cases guided the decision of the authorities. The system also disclosed great danger to private institutions as it involved in the transfer of the power of recognition from the Senate to Government. The School Final was prevalent in Madras where it had reduced the number of candidates. It would never suit Bengal which had its own peculiar local needs, where it was tried in the Middle English and the Middle Vernacular schools and found wanting, and if the system was introduced it would restrict higher education.

Mr. Banerjea then touched upon the suggestion of placing the recognition of schools for purposes of presenting candidates for Matriculation in the hands of Local governments. He saw the suggestion of Government had been received with alarm and anxiety by people of Bengal, who expressed thir unqualified disapproval of the scheme in a public meeting held in the Town Hall in Calcutta at the end of July last. What was the justification for the proposal? Did the Senate of the Calcutta University ask to be relieved, or was the work very inefficiently done? He understood that the Bengal Government with the concurrence of the Government of India consulted the Calcutta University who had urged weighty reasons against the proposal. The University did not want to be relieved, nor their work had been inefficiently done, which Mr. Banerjea testified by quoting from the Bengal Administration Report.

RELIEVING UNIVERSITIES OF CONTROL.

Regarding the Government's plea of freeing the University from exercising more efficient control over schools and colleges, mr. Banerjea thought they had too much of it and Lord Morley was right when he said this plea of efficiency was carried too far in the government of this country. Referring to the right of the man who pays the piper to call for the tune, Mr. Banerjea said in Bengal there were about 600 high schools recognised by the University, 80 of these were Government schools, about 260 received Government aid and the balance entirely lived on private resources and to which the formula of the piper and the tune did not apply.

Finally, he said there was not only no justification for the proposed change, but there were strong reasons to show that if it was introduced in Bengal it would be attended with serious risks. In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea strongly appealed to Government. He said he was not without hope that the proposal for the transfer of recognition of schools from the Senate would not be extended to Bengal. The resolution of the Government of India admitted that each province had its own educational system. It had grown up under local conditions and formed a part of the general well being of the people of Bengal who loved heir local conditions. in the shaping of which Government had the supreme hand.

Before Mr. Benerjea concluded, His Excellency pointed out to Mr. Banerjea that he had already exceeded forty minutes and asked him to resume his seat.

Mr. Banerjea, in concluding, made an eloquent appeal for the publication of the papers and not to disturb the present conditions.

Mr. Malik Tiwara who followed Mr. Banerjea, pointed out that as a matter of general principle he was opposed to the publication of confidential papers.

The Maharaja af Cossimbazar supported the proposal and urged for the publication of all papers.

Mr. Sita Nath Roy, in supporting, dwelt on the excellent work done by the Calcutta University and appealed to the Government not to curtail any of its powers and said that the new idea of University Government with the power of recognition of schools would prove costly, without any corresponding advanage.

Mr. V. R. Pandit was not against the school final examination but thought the present method of recognition of schools was the best. He pointed out that the University was in the best position to judge and not the Local Government. Moreover, the proposed change would rouse public suspicion and thus hinder progress in the development of secondary education. Concluding, he submitted that the change would not be welcome and asked for the publication of the papers.

MR. MALAVYIA FAVOURS SCHOOL FINAL.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malavyia speaking on the second part of the resolution said that it was true that there was a divergence of opinion regarding the School Final examination in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces. It was coming more and more into favour. It was possible that in time opposition in Bengal would wear out, but the publication of papers would be greatly welcomed as it would throw new light on the question. There was a strong feeling in all parts of India that the power at present enjoyed by the Universities should not be lessened.

SIR H. BUTLER'S REPLY.

DECLINES TO PUBLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Harcourt Butler in reply said that he recognised, though the words of the mover of the resolution were rather strong, the moderation of the tone of his speech. He hoped that all their educational debates would be carried on in the same spirit. They agreed on many things and disagreed only on a few. The exception taken to certain proposals of the Government was due to a misconception. Government had every desire to take the public into its confidence. He thought that every act of Government since His Excellency had been at its head, had been in consonance with that policy and the Government had no desire to substitute a policy of distrust for one of confidence. Government had no secrets in education but it must pay some attention to observation of customs and rules which long experience had provided. He voiced the feeling of the Government that the mistrust was nowhere in the policy in the administration of Lord Hardinge.

Sir Harcourt continuing said Government could not publish either the correspondence or the suggestions made by officers unless that course was absolutely essential. Some of the members were business men and they knew that business could not be conducted under any other conditions. Moreover, the correspondence was not yet complete but he hoped that in the course of his speech he would be able to dissipate public alarm.

THE ANANDA MOHAN COLLEGE.

Sir Harcourt next quoted letters and communications regarding the Ananda Mohan College and said that when the college had fulfilled all the conditions there would be no difficulty in its affiliation. When improvements which were demanded by the Government had been carried out by the authorities of the Ananda Mohan College—and they had not yet been carried out—the Government would be glad to reconsider their decision. No such request for reconsideration had been received by the Government since the middle of last year nor so far as he knew had the necessary improvements in buildings and staff been carried out.

He was obliged to meet the second part of the resolution with a negative answer. For over thirty years the course of education had been criticised as being too literary in tone and too cramping in effect. To meet the objections commissions were appointed in 1881 and 1902 and those commissions made certain recommendations which led to a number of important changes. There was still however a considerable degree of disagreement between the educational authorities of different provinces. The Government of India was not tied to any hard and fast type of examination. It merely desired to eradicate a course which might be followed with necessary local modifications. It desired to substitute for a purely literary examination a record of progress during the school career and a written examination in specified subjects, the results of which should be scrutinized in the light of the record.

Sir Harcourt concluded with some general remarks on the subject of education and an ardent appeal to believe in the good intentions of the Government.

After Mr. Banerjea had replied the resolution was put to the meeting and declared lost.

The Council adjourned till the 9th instant.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION ON 9TH JANUARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th instant, the most important topic will be the discussion of the Hon. Mr. Banerjea's resolution on the Press Act. Select committees will be appointed on Motor Vehicles, Insect Pest, and the Local Authoitries Loan bills.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Jan. 6.

The case of the military telegraph signaller Farragher, of the Multan Cantonment Office, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Government money is proceeding before Mr. Kitchin, District Magistrate, Multan.

The story of the prosecution is that Lieutenant Smyth sent a telegraphic message through his bearer to the Cantonment Office for transmission to Gibraltar. The accused took Rs. 9 for the message and gave the bearer a receipt on an ordinary form instead of the usual yellow form prescribed for foreign messages. The accused entered Rs. 9 in the receipt but did not initial it. He also did not ask the bearer to affix a stamp on the message nor did he affix one himself. After transmitting the message to Karachi he destroyed the original message to avoid detection.

A few days later Lieutenant Smyth came to enquire at the Telegraph office bringing with him the uninitialled receipt when the fraud was discovered.

The bearer indentified the accused as the person to whom he gave the money. In the evidence it transpired that figures on the receipt resembled the accused's handwriting and that the accused was on duty at the time.

There were two other similar cases of misappropriation of petty sums against the accused.

Charges under Section 409 Indian Penal Code have been framed against the accused.

COTTON SLUMP.

INDIAN DEALERS AFFECTED.

A BOMBAY PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GLASGOW, Jan. 5.

Textile manufacturers have been advised from Bombay that dealers there are considering a proposal to cease buying textiles in Great Britain for four months. The proposal is due to the great congestion of cotton goods in India.

MANCHESTER FIRMS NOT DISQUIETED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Manchester firms do not regard seriously yesterday's statement made in Glasgow that textile manufacturers had been advised from Bombay that dealers there were considering the proposal to cease buying textiles in Great Britain for four months.

One House received cabled offers of new business from Bombay yesterday as well as from Calcutta and Delhi, though the prices offered were low.

ANXIETY AMONGST SCOTTISH MANUFACTURERS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The proposal regarding textiles contained in a message from Bombay, according to "The Times" Glasgow correspondent, is viewed with considerable anxiety by manufacturers in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who are of opinion that the result would be to cripple the industry seriously, and probably force them to reduce their working staffs.

On the contrary, the distributive agents with heavy stocks would not object, as they would be enabled to dispose of their goods.

It is doubted, however, whether Bombay dealers would abstain from buying even although the movement were initiated with this object.

BHADRESWAR BOMB.

INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES' REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The bomb which was thrown at Bhadreswar police station near Serampore nas, after chemical analysis by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, been found to be a real bomb.

The missile consisted of a tobacco tin strongly clamped with chiselled steel, hoop iron and bound tightly with closely coiled steel wire and an arrangement calculated to give a maximum of violence to any explosion taking place within it. Between the steel wire envelope and the tobacco tin was an assortment of knife blades, nails, and other metal fragments arranged to ny with death-dealing effect in all directions. The tin itself was tightly stuffed with a violently explosive compound of picric acid and detonating powder, so mixed that it is a wonder it did not explode on the percussion it had against the floor of the room into which it was thrown.

Like the Delhi bomb, it was fitted besides with a fuse for lighting which would have ensured its going off possibly in the hands of the man who threw it, as happened in the case of the very similar Maulvi Bazar missile where the man entrusted with the throwning of the bomb was the person blown to pieces by the bomb, officials for whom it was intended escaping. In the case of the Bhadreshwar bomb the lighting of the fuse had been bungled. Up to the present there is no news of any arrest.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Further evidence was given in the Rajabazar bomb case to-day. The Police raid on the second house was described, and several copies of a seditious publication called "Liberty," printed in Hindustani, were produced, which were found on one of the prisoners when arrested. Reference w made in them to the Delhi, Dalhousie Square, and Mymensingh outrages.

MAHARAJ-KUMAR'S MISHAP.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT IN THE FOOT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The young Maharaj-Kumar of Mourbhanj has been admitted to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, suffering from a bullet wound in the foot caused by his gun going off accidentlly while taking out the cartridge. The bullet which has lodged in the bone is to be extracted to-day.

The Maharaj Kumar is a nephew of the late Maharaja of Mourbhanj named Protap Chand Bhonjadeo, a boy of thirteen. The bullet was successfully extracted at the Medical College Hospital after which he was conveyed to the residence of the Maharani of Mourbhanj at 7 Budge Budge Road.

The work of exploration and survey of the North East Frontier is being carried on this cold weather. A small expedition has entered the country of the Abas, the most westerly of the Abor-Mishmi group of the tribes.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND

TOTAL TO DATE: RS. 33,263-11-4.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	32,652	3	4
"A Sympathiser—through L.S."	500	0	0
Sympathy	50	0	0
Indian Staff of Messrs. John Dickson & Co. Ltd.	20	8	0
Mr. Dougeshi Fatechand (Palanpur)	20	0	0
A Sympathiser	15	0	0
Mr. V. N. Mehta (Movri)	2	0	0
Mr. Alimahmed Joomabhai	1	0	0
Mr. Laxman Narhar Nalawde Palai	1	0	0
Mr. Kashinath Mahadeo Apate	1	0	0
K. V. R.	1	0	0
Total ...	33,263	11	4

THE CENTRAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged,	2,55,107	6	9
Seth Narottam M. Goculdas, being the amount received by him from Mr. J. Nohru, Treasurer U. P., S. A. F. Committee	3,600	0	0
Mr. Prabhashankar Verushankar, President, S. A. I. Fund Committee, Bhownagar (through Mr. K. Nutarajan)	2,500	0	0
"Benares collections", through Babu Shivaprasad Gupta Saheb,	1,000	0	0
"Duyanprakash Fund", through Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Poona	900	0	0
"Yeotmal collections", through Mr. B. V. Dravid	500	0	0
"Poona Committee collections", through Mr. C. D. Deolo (2nd instalment)	400	0	0
Through Mr. K. Nageshwara Rao, the Editor, "Audhra Patrika",	301	6	0
Through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir for Ladies fund as under:—			
Mrs. Hirjee P. Adenwalla	132	0	0
Mrs. M. P. Khareghat	50	0	0
Mrs. H. P. Dastoor	50	0	0
D. C. T. through Mrs. M. P. Khareghat	50	0	0
"In his name", through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharumsey	200	0	0
"Rassein collections", through Mr. Purshottam Narayan Sheude B.A., LL.B. (Basein) ...	200	0	0
"Nasik city collections", through Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.,	130	0	0
Seth N. M. Goculdas, being the amount received by him from Mr. Ganeshjee Jethabhai Vakil, Limbdi	99	13	0
"Bonmati collections", through Mr. S. J. Karandikar, Baromati	63	8	0
Messrs. The Local Amateur Theatrical Coy. being the amount of benefit performance, through Mr. P. S. Ramamorty, Manager, Berhampur Ganjam, Madras	60	0	0
From the Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association, Bombay....	50	8	0
Through Mr. Gangadhar Keshav Bakhle	50	0	0
Through Mr. Keshavlal Khemchand Shah	35	0	0
Mr. N. M. Joshi, being the amount of subscriptions collected by him	28	2	0
Mr. F. Narsim Husrma Iswar Vilash, Cocanada Godaveri District	26	1	0
Mr. Luxman Trimbuk (Ahmednagar)	25	0	0
Collections from the staff of Messrs. the B. I. S. N. Co. and Mackinon & Mackenzee & Co., Fort, Bombay, through Mr. Sakharam Vithal Rao	20	10	0
Collections from the staff of the Merchants Bank of India, through Mr. E. S. Rangaokar...	20	0	0
From Mr. Babubhai Anandjee Pitamber c/o Mr. K. J. Chitalia of S. I. S. Bombay Branch	15	0	0
From Mr. C. J. Bhatt, Gondol ...	13	9	0
From Mr. Raugu Nathu Patil Savoder, District Khandesh	10	0	0
Through Mr. Dhunjishaw Fakirchand, Baroda	10	0	0
From the Boarders of the Amereli Kepele Boarding School, through Mr. M. J. Chitalia of S. I. S., B. B.	10	0	0
Sums under Rupees Ten	10	0	0
Total	2,65,676	15	9

THE KIKUYU CONFERENCE.

STATEMENT BY BISHOP OF MOMBASA.

In connection with the Kikuyu Conference which has recently caused a controversy in English Church circles, the Bishop of Mombasa, who is at present passing through Bombay on his way Home, and is staying with Canon Heywood at the Church Missionary's residence in Girgaum, Dr. Peel made it clear to a "Chronicle" representative who called on him, that he could not grant an interview in reference to the recent disagreement between the Bishop of Zanzibar and himself and the Bishop of Uganda.

Dr. Peel, however, desires to say that the account of what took place at the Conference, as it has already appeared in the Bombay Press, is substantially correct, with the exception of an allusion to the fact that the Conference met at Kikuyu for the purpose of founding a United Church for East Africa.

What the missionaries discussed was not the formation of a new Church, but how far, without compromising the position of any, they might work in harmony with one another and along converging lines, so as to leave the way open, even though it should only be in the far future, for the ultimate formation

In the proposed federation each mission is to continue to work on its own lines in its own district, the aim being to prevent overlapping and to help the native Christians when they find themselves out of the reach of the ministrations of the Church.

Dr. Peel has worked in the Indian Mission field and is by no means new to Bombay. He is proceeding Home and will no doubt be further questioned upon the subject of the dispute when he reaches England.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the advisability and possibility of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole of India and Burma will arrive in Rangoon on January 26 and leave for Akyab and Chittagong on February 15th.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FORECAST OF 1913.

TRUST'S "HAPPY POSITION."

A PERSISTENT RUMOUR DENIED.

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday the following forecast of 1913 was presented by the Chairman, the Hon.'ble Mr. J. P. Orr:—

1. The forecast of 1910 showed the Trust's financial position as at the end of 1908-09. It was suggested, when the forecast was submitted to Government, that a similar forecast should be submitted every 3 years to show in the light of actuals to date and of the newly revised programme for the future what financial margin the Trust have for the expansion of their programme. 2. Accordingly, ever since the accounts for 1911-12 were closed, the Chairman has been revising the programme of each scheme in consultation with the Engineer, the Land Manager and the Deputy Land Manager on the same lines that were followed in 1910. 3. The first step was to prepare the form known as Appendix B to the Profit and Loss Statement, a separate form for each scheme. In this form are entered year by year the anticipated receipts and expenditure under various heads in both the Capital and General Accounts. 4. The entries in all these forms are then put together year by year so that the total receipts and expenditure of each year may be found. These totals are shown in an abstract hereto appended as Statement A.-3 which shows (col. 5) the capital to be borrowed in each year for expenditure on the Trust's Estates and (col. 14) the nett revenue available from the Trust's Estates to meet the interest and sinking fund charges for the year. 5. To the capital required for expenditure on the Estates has to be added each year a small amount on account of Capital spent on the office, general surveys, and other items which find no place in the Estate Accounts; also capital to be borrowed to make good the deficits in the General Account for any year (i. e. the excess of interest and sinking fund charges over nett revenue); while, on the other hand, profits in the General Accounts go to reduce the Capital to be borrowed, and occasionally a capital grant from Government has to be taken into account. Similarly nett estate revenue is supplemented by miscellaneous item and by the annual Municipal Contribution. 6. All these "non-estate" items are combined with the estate items of Statement A-3 in Statements A-1 and A-2, in which respectively are worked out the capital the Trust have to borrow each year and the nett revenue they get each year towards meeting the interest and sinking fund charges on capital borrowed to date.

TRUST'S "HAPPY POSITION."

7. On these data the Trust's profit or loss is year by year worked out in the General Profit and Loss Statement—(Statement A)—which shows that the Trust are, on their present programme, in the happy position of holding a surplus every year, so that they need never make any use of section 79 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act which empowers them to pay interest and Sinking Fund charges out of Capital up to a limit of 15 per cent. on their total borrowing at any date. 8. In the 1910 forecast, the General Profit and Loss Statement was worked out for the five years 1909-14 only, because it was proposed to ask Government to make good the Trust's annual losses, and it was felt that, with so many indeterminate items in the Trust's financial position and with the Trust's plans for the development of their more important estates in such a nebulous state as they then were, the figures of the forecast could not be relied on in detail year by year for more than five years, and it was thought desirable to work out the Trust's margin for expansion of their programme from Statement B, which showed figures for each scheme separately up to the year of complete development, so that the extent to which the forecast was affected by each particular scheme might be seen at a glance. 9. The position has, however, greatly improved since 1910. The amendment of the Act, the working out of the development plans of the bigger schemes, and the framing of a definite policy for raising temporary revenue pending development have cleared away many doubts and difficulties. The Trust can now reckon on keeping their annual profits and on getting the market value of vested land resumed from them: there is no longer any doubt as to the annual subsidy they will get from the Municipality; they have no longer to pay interest on the schedule value of vested lands; and altogether they are in a position to work out a forecast more easily and with less risk of serious error than in 1910. The General Profit and Loss Statement is therefore worked out from Statements A-1, & A-2 up to the year 1929-30. 10. From Statement A-3 it will be seen that heavy loans are required only up to the year 1917-18 inclusive; the bulk of acquisition work will then have been completed and it will be possible to reduce the working balance of 15 lakhs to 3 lakhs as the capital borrowed in each subsequent year is seldom up to 5 lakhs. For the next three years 1918-21, therefore (vide Statement A—1) there is no borrowing; the works of the year are paid for out of balance; but by the end of 1920-21 the balance will have been reduced to a little over 3 lakhs and therefore in 1920-22 the Trust will have to borrow again. 11. The abstract (Statement A 3) shows that from 1921-22 onwards the nett Estate revenue increases from year to year until the maximum of 28.97 lakhs is reached in 1946-47. In the same period the Municipal Contribution gradually rises from 9.9 lakhs to 11.15 lakhs and the total of these two items from 32.81 to 40.12 lakhs.

"END OF BORROWING."

12. In order to make an end of borrowing and have the annual interest and sinking fund charges fixed, so that every year after 1921-22 the increase in nett revenue may be so much sheer profit, it will be found convenient (assuming a favourable market) to borrow in 1921-22 a sum sufficient to provide for all future Capital Works without incurring a deficit in the General Account. This sum is 25 lakhs, and, there being no further borrowing, the interest and sinking fund charges will remain fixed at 32.73 lakhs from 1922-23 onwards. 13. Capital expenditure on works ceases in 1929-30, by which year Capital expenditure since the last loan was raised in 1921-22 will have reduced the balance to 6.99 lakhs. 14. After 1929-30 the annual Capital expenditure is comparatively small, consisting of the share of cost of management and establishment that is debited to Capital viz 4½ percent. on the value of land leased every year up to 1944-45 after which there is no more land to be leased and no more capital expenditure. The capital expenditure from 1929-30 to 1944-45 can be met from the annual increase of nett revenue without borrowing, and there will still remain an annual surplus steadily increasing from year to year: it is against these surpluses together with the 6.99 lakhs closing balance of 1929-30 that the Trust programme can be expanded. 15. In the 1910 forecast, all receipts and expenditure up to the end of the year 1968-9 were taken into account, and the nett profits accruing thereafter were ignored in working out the margin for expansion of the Trust programme. It is proposed to lay down a similar limit in this and all future forecasts at 60 years from the close of the year in which the forecast is submitted. It is on the expiry of this term of 60 years that the first loan raised after submission of the forecast will be rapid and assets accruing thereafter may be taken as an extra margin of safety against unforeseen contingencies. The Present Values of the Trust's annual surpluses from 1930-31 to 1973-74 inclusive are accordingly worked out in Statement A—4. They aggregate 95 lakhs, which is the measure of the extent to which the Trust can undertake losing schemes outside their present sanctioned programme. The Trust can safely embark upon new schemes so long as their nett losses on those schemes, expressed in terms of Present Value as on 1st April 1914, aggregate less than 95 lakhs. 16. In this sum of 95 lakhs is included an item of 4.16 lakhs, representing the special Government grant of April 1913, to be spent on experimental improvement schemes. The Trust propose to spend this grant upon their Undria Street Improvement Scheme, which is shortly to be sent up to Government for sanction. This scheme is estimated to entail a capital outlay on works of Rs. 10 lakhs and a nett loss of Rs. 5.17 lakhs after allowing Rs. 4.83 lakhs for recoupment from disposal of the acquired property. It will be convenient to take the Profit and Loss Statement of this scheme to illustrate the method by which the margin of 95 lakhs is to be drawn upon. It will be seen from this Profit and Loss Statement that the capital expenditure on works (including acquisition) is spread over the years 1913-14 to 1916-17 while revenue resulting from disposal of the acquired property is expected to reach its ultimate recurring maximum in the year 1919-1920. The result is, that there is a recurring loss on this scheme of Rs. 0.32 lakhs until the year 1972-73 after which the annual loss is gradually reduced as loans are paid off until in 1979-80, when the whole debt has been extinguished, there is an annual recurring profit of Rs. 0.20 lakhs. Reduced to terms of present value as on 1st April 1914, the nett loss on this scheme works out to Rs. 5.18 lakhs so that if this scheme is sanctioned, the Trust's margin for further expansion of their programme will be Rs. 95 lakhs—Rs. 5 lakhs—Rs. 90 lakhs.

SCHEMES SANCTIONED.

17. Since the 1910 forecast was prepared the Trust have added to their sanctioned programme the following schemes:—

Scheme No. 37, Sydenham Road Improvement and Street Scheme, sanctioned on 20th December, 1911. Scheme No. 39, Parel Road Police Accommodation Scheme, sanctioned on 28th December 1911. Scheme No. 32, East Agripada Improvement Scheme, sanctioned on 11th October, 1912. Police Accommodation Schemes are self supporting and therefore do not affect the margin for expansion Schemes 32 and 37 however each involve a loss of far more than the 16 lakhs shown to be the margin for expansion in the 1910 forecast. The Trust were able to add them to their programme, because their resources were supplemented after 1910 by various large items which were not anticipated when the 1910 forecast was prepared. It will be interesting to consider how far the margin of 16 lakhs would have been increased had these additional items been taken into account. 18. The chief item of capital receipts which was not anticipated in the 1910 forecast was the 50 lakhs free grant received from the Government of India on 1st April 1911. This was followed in May last by another free grant of 4 lakhs. These grants carry with them both savings in cost of raising loans and increase in revenue from investment of surplus balance. 19. The 1910 forecast assumed that both Government and the Municipality would, from 1909, charge the Trust the full 3 per cent interest on the value of schedule lands under section 68 of the Act, whether those lands were leased or not. The Municipality exacted their full interest but Government were good enough to take advantage of the proviso to section 68 of the Act and remit interest on unleased lands amounting to over 3 lakhs, up to 3rd January 1913, when all further interest charges were abolished by the amending Act. 20. The 1910 forecast assumed that on the average, loans would be raised at 97½, whereas the actuals so far have been 95¾ in 1909, 99 in 1910, 101¾ in 1912 and 101 in 1913. 21. In the General Profit and Loss Statement (Statement A) the actuals of the last four years are set side by side with the figures of the 1910 forecast, and it will at once be seen that whereas annual losses aggregating 11.3 lakhs were anticipated the Trust have made annual profits aggregating, 9.9 lakhs. This is partly due to the unanticipated facts mentioned in paras 18, 19 and 20 above, but mainly to the fact that the nett revenue from Estates has in every year and almost every Estate been far in excess of that anticipated in the forecast as shown in the following figures taken from Statement A-2 of the 1910 and 1913 forecasts after deducting interest paid under section 68 from schedule estate expenses:—

Year.	Actuals. lakhs	Forecast. lakhs	Gain. lakhs
1909-10	8.7	7.9	0.8
1910-11	11.4	8.7	2.7
1911-12	13.6	10.7	2.9
1912-13	15.5	10.5	5.0
Total	49.2	37.8	11.4

A PERSISTENT RUMOUR.

In 1909-10 it was persistently rumoured in Bombay that the Trust was bankrupt, and therefore it was deemed advisable in preparing the 1910 forecast to take everything at its worst and put estimates of nett revenue at an absolutely safe figure. In particular, estimates of temporary revenue from short term leases of vacant land and acquired houses were put far lower than the since proved success of what was then a new policy has justified. Hence the excess of actuals over forecast. The Trust have not enjoyed the full benefit of the improvement of actuals over forecast in the revenue account, because they had to pay over to the Municipality their profits of 1909-10 and 1910-11 (2.13 lakhs) under section 79 of the old Act; but under the amended Act they have kept the profits of subsequent years for themselves and so the improvement in revenue in 1909-13 represents again of (11.3 plus 9.9—2.13) 19.07 lakhs. 22. Could the facts narrated in paras 18 to 21 have been anticipated in 1910, the Rs. 16 lakhs margin would have been increased to 119.13 lakhs as follows:—

On account of the 50 lakhs grant by 46.79 lakhs; on account of the 4 lakhs grant by 3.42 lakhs; on account of remission of interest by 34.31 lakhs; on account of rates of loans by 1.70 lakhs; on account of revenue account yielding profits instead of losses by 16.91 lakhs; Total, 103.13 lakhs. 23. Against this expanded margin of 119.13 lakhs would have had to be set off the Present Value as on 1st April 1909 of the nett loss on the new schemes Nos. 32 and 37 viz. 21.72 plus 62.17 equal to 83.89 lakhs still leaving a margin of 35.24 lakhs as on 1st April 1909 which is equivalent to a margin of 42.87 lakhs as on 1st April 1914. The difference between this 42.87 lakhs and the 95 lakhs of para 15 is due to the nett improvement in the figures of the new forecast for years subsequent to 1913-14 over those of the 1910 forecast, and to the fact that the latter did not include the profits for the years 1969-1974 which contribute about 15 lakhs to the 95 lakhs of the present forecast. 24. The extent to which the several schemes contribute towards this nett improvement can be gathered from a study of statement B which shows, as in statement B to the 1910 forecast, the capital expenditure, the ultimate maximum revenue and the ultimate loss in the several schemes. The figures of the old and the new forecasts are set side by side in the new statement B for purpose of comparison, and the salient features of the statement may be briefly considered: but it is desirable to explain first how far the figures are affected by the different treatment of cost of management and establishment in the two forecasts. 25. The new forecast figures in statement B are calculated after the schemes have been debited year by year with their share of the cost of management and establishment, where those of 1910 with which they are compared excluded most of the cost of management and establishment; a charge of 10 per cent. on capital outlay was included in statement B and a lump sum of 36 lakhs was added in para. 10 of the forecast. 26. It has long been recognised that the method of distributing Cost of Management and Establishment to the different estates every year in proportion to the capital expenditure of the year on the several estates was open to serious objection. The distribution for 1912-13 has been made on an entirely new system which is fully explained in Appendix M-1 of the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1913. The general idea is to debit each estate with certain percentages of the revenue collected in it and of the capital spent upon it during the year, corresponding to charges that would be made by an Estate Agent for collection of the revenue and supervision of the works involving the capital expenditure. The cost of the Tribunal is debited to the several estates in proportion to the time spent by the Tribunal on hearing cases in the respective estates, and especial lump sum debits are made to particular estates in respect of special work done for them by the establishment but not reflected in the capital charge or the revenue collections of the year. Should the actual total cost of management and establishment be greater or less than the aggregate of all the charges thus arrived at, the percentages are proportionately increased or decreased so that the total charges may tally with the actuals.

A NEW SYSTEM.

27. This new system has been carried into the forecast for all future years in anticipation of Government sanction under section 75 of the Act which requires that after 1913-14 the cost of management and establishment, till then all charges to capital account, "shall be apportioned between Capital and Revenue in such proportion as the Board subject to the approval of Government shall determine." 28. The new system automatically operates to gradually reduce the charges to Capital Account as Capital expenditure on works falls and land is disposed of, till, when no more land remains to be disposed of, the annual management and establishment charges are all taken against revenue and are limited to 2½ per cent. on ground rents and 7½ per cent. on house rent i.e., to Rs. 95,000. This gradual reduction will, it is believed, be quite feasible, if, when the bulk of the Trust's lands have been disposed of, the Trust's affairs are made over to the Municipality, as contemplated in the amended Act, and the establishment is reduced to the permanent staff required by the Land Manager for the supervision of the Estates. 29. In the 1910 forecast cost of management and establishment after 1913-14 was allowed for by a lump sum deduction which was difficult to calculate; under the new system the calculation of what the cost should be in any year can easily be made at any time, and it will be for the Board to arrange for reductions of establishment so that the actual cost may not go far beyond what is allowed under the calculation. 30. A comparison of the figures of 1910 and 1913 in statement B above at once shows that the main change is in respect of the schemes in the North of the Island—V, VI and XXXI. The Trust's plans for developing these schemes have advanced considerably since 1910; but it is still too early to speak with any confidence as to the future of these schemes. A great deal depends on the outcome of the movement only just starting for development of Co-operative Housing Associations. In the last few months a good deal has happened to indicate that the demand for land in the North of the Island will be much heavier than was supposed when the spade work of the new forecast was done. It is nevertheless thought best to adhere to the forecast given in col. 3 (b) which shows that the period for disposal of lands has been extended from 1933 to 1941 in Scheme 5 and from 1933 to 1947 in Scheme 6. In scheme 31 this period is shown as ending in 1931 instead of 1936; but this is because the area for disposal has been reduced from 4.6 lakhs sq. yds. to 2.4 lakhs sq. yds. in consequence of several large areas originally included in the scheme being now excluded and some other large areas of acquired land having been sold outright, while in two big cases the acquisition of land has been merely formal, the original owners being allowed to retain it on certain conditions. The only other case in which the letting period has been contracted is that of scheme 30, the B. B. and C. I. Railway having bought outright all the building land in the scheme at a price which just suffices to make the scheme yield a small profit. (It will be seen from col. 9 that no other scheme yields any profit at all.) The longest extension of the letting period outside the northernmost schemes is the extension from 1915 to 1923 in scheme 13. A considerable area in this scheme was occupied by a tank: the filling in has taken many years to finally settle; hence the extension.

CAPITAL BORROWED FOR WORKS.

31. Turning to col. 4, we see that the capital borrowed for Works is to be increased by about 4 lakhs. There is an increase of about 5 lakhs in Scheme 29—Nowroji Hill—in consequence of the latest revision by which the Chinchbunder Road and a plot between it and the railway has been added to the scheme; but the biggest increases are increases of 10 lakhs in Scheme 5 and 11 lakhs in Scheme 6. The 1910 forecast was based on the original estimates for these schemes prepared in 1899. On a recent revision of these estimates it was found that the originals provide far too little for both cost of acquisition and works. Allowing for slight extensions of these schemes, an increase of 21 lakhs is necessary, and revised estimates will accordingly be submitted to Government for sanction. This increase of 21 lakhs is almost exactly counterbalanced by the decrease in Scheme 31, due to the exclusions, extensions and sales already referred to. 32. Turning to col. 5, the amount of capital used for wiping out the annual deficits in the General Account depends largely (1) on the length of the interval between acquisition of land and the disposal of the last plot in it after development and (2) on the amount of revenue that can be raised by putting the land to temporary uses in this interval. It has not been found possible to make much remunerative use of lands acquired in the north of the Island; and hence the prolongation of the letting period (col. 3 (b)) combined with the increase of 21 lakhs in capital expenditure on works in Schemes 5 and 6 results in the increase of the figures in col. 5 (b) by nearly a crore and a half: but where land and houses are in greater demand as in Schemes 2, 3, 8, 29 and 33, the Trust have benefitted by the policy which they have adopted since 1910 of keeping houses standing as long as possible and only closing insanitary rooms against human habitation and improving lighting and ventilation by removing obstructive houses or parts of houses. This policy has the effect not only of increasing the Trust's nett revenue but of retarding the eviction of the people from their old homes giving more time for them to find new homes as new buildings are erected. The amount of capital borrowed to pay off General Account deficits has been conspicuously reduced by this policy in Schemes 2, 29 and 33. The only other conspicuous reduction in col. 5 is in the case of Scheme 31 and is due to the curtailment of the scheme already referred to. 33. Changes in col. 6 follow those in columns 4 and 5 and need no further comment.

ULTIMATE NET ANNUAL REVENUE.

34. In scheme 31 in consequence of the curtailment aforesaid there is a heavy reduction in the maximum nett annual revenue (col. 7) which just outbalances the improvements in other schemes. The most conspicuous increase is in Scheme 3, Sandhurst Road, where experience has shown that the rates originally adopted were somewhat low. The 1913 total ultimate maximum nett revenue for all schemes (1975) is arrived at after deducting 95 (Vide para 28) for cost of management and establishment; if the same figure be deducted from the 2011 of the 1910 forecast it will be seen that the ultimate maximum nett annual revenue is expected to be Rs. 59,000 higher than was anticipated in 1910. 35. Changes in the annual maximum ultimate loss, (col. 8 (b)) are consequent on those in the two previous columns and call for no further remarks. 36. The Present Value of the nett ultimate loss of each scheme shown in col. 9 is in this forecast taken in perpetuity and therefore cannot be compared with the entry in the corresponding column of the 1910 forecast, where the loss was calculated only up to the end of the period of debt. It will be observed that Scheme 30, (Souter Street Extension Westwards) is the only scheme which ultimately yields a profit (Rs. 10,000 only), and that of other schemes far the least expensive in proportion to its importance is the Princess Street Scheme which involves the loss of only Rs. 47,000, while the most costly scheme is the Sydenham Road Street and Improvement Scheme, involving a loss of 75.6 lakhs. The total loss on all the schemes is close upon 313 lakhs. 37. It is mainly on account of the immense sums the Trust have to spend on acquisition of land that their acquired estates are with one small exception losing concerns financially (though from the point of view of sanitation and the general well-being of the City they are immensely profitable). There are, however, other estates formed out of Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust on which the Trust earn considerable profits, as the acquisition of the land cost them nothing. These profits are worked out in Statement C, which also shows their Present Value as on 1st April 1914 and the Present Value of the Municipal Contribution under section 72 estimated at the same figures as in the 1910 forecast, those for the future rising by increments of Rs. 5,000 per annum from 9.55 lakhs in 19 to 12.50 lakhs in 1973, when they are assumed to cease.

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

38. From the figures given in Statement C the value of the financial assistance the Trust receives from Government and the Municipality can be assessed as follows in terms of Present Value as on 1st April, 1914.

	lakhs.
From Government	
Profit on Schedule C land	85
Profit on Schedule E land	22
Special Grants	60
Total	167
From Municipality	
Profit on Schedule D land	5
Annual Contribution	323
Total	328

39. On the other hand, Government and the Municipality have received or are to receive from the Trust certain assets of the Present Value as on 1st April 1914 of 9.5 lakhs as follows:—

	lakhs.
Government	
(i). Interest under section 68	3.2
(ii) Schedule C Estate on revestment	2.0
(iii) Schedule E Estate on revestment	0.7
(iv) Payment under section 79	1.2
Total	7.1
Municipality	
(v) Interest under section 68	2.0
(vi) Schedule D Estate on revestment	0.4
Total	2.4

40. The Trust have applied to Government for a further subsidy of 4½ lakhs per annum to enable them to carry out improvement schemes and the programme sketched for them in Government Resolution No. 3022 of 14th July 1909. The items in this programme for which the Trust have still to frame schemes are:

	Present Value of original estimate of nett cost as on 1st April 1909.	1st April 1914.
The Eastern Avenue. Section from Sandhurst Road to Lalbag.	22 lakhs	27 lakhs
The Western Avenue. Section from Bellasis Road to Lalbag.	7 lakhs	8½ lakhs.
Section from Dadar Bridge to Lady Jamsetjee Causeway.	7 lakhs	8½ lakhs.
Total	36 lakhs	44 lakhs.

The other two items in the programme were the Sydenham Road and East Agripada Schemes, which have since been sanctioned.

THE AVENUES.

41. It would appear from the original estimates of the Eastern and Western Avenues that these schemes could be undertaken at once and that there would still be a margin of 46 lakhs left for improvement schemes: but it should be explained that the original estimates are based on the ordinary set back procedure and assume that no buildings will have to be acquired, which means that where existing buildings come beyond the set back line the actual broadening of the road must wait till alterations are made in the projecting part of the building. It is now thought that this will involve an inconveniently long delay in the improvement of the road. Estimates are therefore being prepared experimentally for a deferred street scheme on the Sandhurst Road to Lalbag section, and it is already quite clear that the whole of the 90 lakhs margin and a great deal more will be required for the two Avenues, if their actual construction is to be undertaken within the next 10 years. 42. As in 1910 the extra safety margin, i.e. the Present Value of nett profits accruing after 1973-4, not to be reckoned on in the expansion of the Trust's programme, but treated as a reserve, is worked out in Statement F, and amounts to 59 lakhs. With this we may take into consideration as affecting the safety of the forecast the fact that for all loans raised since 1905 the annual sinking fund charges are calculated and paid on the 3 per cent. table while the sinking fund actually earns 4 per cent., being invested in Municipal Port Trust and Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Debentures. We have also to remember that no account has been taken of the Trust's power to pay deficits, in the Revenue account out of Capital up to 15 per cent. of the total debt under Section 79 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act.

43. The salient features of the Trust's present sanctioned programme, excluding the Gamdevi Police Accommodation Scheme on which no capital has yet been spent:—Capital.—Capital spent on Acquisition and Works gradually rises from 467 lakhs at end of 1912-1913 to 807 lakhs in 1946-1947. Loans.—Debt gradually rises from 475 lakhs in 1912-13 to 718 lakhs in 1921-2. Annual Interest and Sinking Fund Charges thereon gradually rise from 20.6 lakhs in 1913-14 to 32.7 lakhs in 1922-3. From 1969-60 they gradually fall as loans are paid off till they vanish in 1981-2.

Revenue.—Permanent ground rents gradually rise from 9 lakhs in 1912-13 to 28 lakhs in 1946-7. Nett annual revenue from estates rises from 13.8 lakhs in 1912-13 to 29 lakhs in 1946-7.

Margin for expansion of programme 95 lakhs.

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A TRANSPARENT SHAM."

EXPOSURE BY AN ULSTER HOME RULER.

The following extracts are from an article by "Scrutator" in the current number of "Truth" which contains a remarkable exposure of the "transparent sham "of the Ulster Rebellion by an Ulster Protestant and Home Ruler, who declares that the whole business is a political "fake" of the most hollow kind.

A few days ago I had the good fortune to meet an Ulsterman, and a North-Eastern Ulsterman to boot, who was also a Presbyterian, a Home Ruler, and a Liberal. "Nigroque simillimus cygno," the classically educated reader may be tempted to add,, but let him wait a minute. So far from admitting that he was a "rara avis," my friend asserted categorically that there are tens of thousands of Ulstermen to-day who see eye to eye with him in all material particulars. Why they are not more in evidence before the British public he also explained, and I will come to his explanation presently. Besides being all that I have mentioned, he was, like most Ulstermen, a thorough Irishman, and, being that, he spoke his mind with force and freedom. Omitting an occasional expletive, he told me in so many words that the so-called Ulster movement against Home Rule is "the biggest fraud ever perpetrated on the British public." He ascribed its origin to a handful of Irish Unionists, of the upper class, who are more English than Irish in sentiment and associations, and are hand-in-glove with the English Unionists, for whose interests they are far more concerned than for the interests of Ulster, Protestant or otherwise. With them go a certain number of the professional classes, the commercial aristocracy of Belfast, and the local editors, just as the same classes in England side mainly with the Unionist or Tory magnates of the country. "Now," said my friend, "you may ask me, what about the rank and file of the Orange army that has been drilled and paraded? They are mainly the Orange lodges, and I ought to know something about them, for I was a member of an Orange lodge for some years myself. I tell you that in the ordinary way the sort of Unionists I have mentioned have nothing in common with the Orange lodges, which are essentially working-class organisations. They regard them with contempt. But now, in their sympathy with the Unionists in England, they have taken up the Orange lodges, flattered them and fraternised with them, and are just using them as pawns on the Unionist side in the English party game." "Fight!" exclaimed my friend, with the greatest contempt; "the Unionist leaders in Ireland have no intention of coming out to fight. When the Home Rule Bill is passed there will be an Orange riot in Belfast, of course. But, good God! haven't we always had riots in Belfast when there was any occasion for it! Carson and his friends are providing materials for a very fine riot. But a Belfast riot isn't a civil war, is it?" My Ulsterman expressed astonishment that any Englishman should be imposed upon by such a transparent sham. Who is the head of the movement? he asked. No Ulsterman at all, but Sir Edward Carson, who is elected a member of a Belfast club in order to qualify him for the position. Who is his first lieutenant? Mr. F. E. Smith, a London lawyer and a friend of Sir Edward's, with a good tongue to talk to the Orange lodges. Who are the bogus Provisional Government? Scarcely an Ulsterman among them, and not a soul who has any right to speak for Ulster Protestantism.

FEAR OF BOYCOTT.

I asked why the Ulster Protestants on the other side do not make their voices heard. Because, was the reply, for the present they cannot afford to. They are mostly in trade, and they do not care to take the risk of being boycotted and ruined. This is especially the case in Belfast. My friend mentioned a relative of his own in in business in that city who is as strong a Home Ruler as himself, but dare not admit it in public. Besides, where is the reason for running any risk if you believe the movement is all humbug? But my friend went on to state quite definitely that the Protestant Home Rulers are getting into touch with one another privately, and that if the necessity arises they will appear on the scene and will have to be reckoned with. He told me that he could produce at the present moment a list of more than ten thousand names, that the list is growing daily and rapidly, and that on it are to be found large numbers of the most respected names in Ulster Protestantism.

We got some inkling of all this in the Protestant Home Rule meeting held at Ballymoney the other day, when Sir Roger Casement, Captain White, and many other well-known men spoke so forcibly in opposition to the Carson movement. The Orange press in London explained away that remarkable demonstration by the convenient theory that North Antrim has always been an exceptional district owing to the peculiar views and sentiments of the Protestant population. This theory makes rather a big hole in the doctrine of separate treatment for North-East Ulster, and it does not square with the tale told at the polls in Ulster elections. I take leave to doubt whether outside Belfast and one or two other towns the majority of Protestants have any desire to resist Home Rule; at any rate, there is a considerable Protestant minority strongly in favour of it. When you add together the Catholic Nationalists and the Protestant Home Rulers over the whole of Ulster, whether they amount to a majority of the whole population or not, it is self-evident that the assumption of the Ulster Unionists in and around Belfast to speak in the name of Ulster is the emptiest of bounce; and when you have a transparent false pretence like this to start with you may well suspect that there is a good deal more humbug of the same kind behind it—especially when you see that leaders and figureheads for the movement have to be imported from the front Opposition bench at Westminster, or from any other part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, except Ulster.

HALL-MARK OF POLITICAL "FAKE."

Why, the hall-mark of political "fake" is stamped on the whole business, from the parading of the Orange lodges last year with dummy guns down to the latest cry that what "Ulster" insists upon is an immediate dissolution of Parliament. Imagine a fire-eating Irishman, who has armed himself to the teeth and sworn to die in defence of his religious convictions rather than bow the knee to his hereditary enemies, proclaiming in the next breath that he is prepared to submit his faith and his little differences with his enemies to the arbitrament of the ballot boxes in England and Scotland! Really this is a trifle too thin. The cry for a dissolution of Parliament is the crowning humbug of the whole affair, for any being of ordinary intelligence can see what it implies. From time immemorial the Tory, or Conservative, or Unionist party in this country, or whatever it has called itself, has had the power of vetoing all legislation of its opponents through the House of Lords. Again and again it has used, or endeavoured to use, this power for the purpose of compelling a dissolution of Parliament, when it saw a chance of gaining a party advantage by that course—the last occasion being so recently as 1909. That power being gone for ever, and for the first time in history there being a prospect of a Liberal Bill becoming law without the assent of the House of Lords, the party in its impotent rage is casting about for some other means of recovering its lost veto on its opponents' legislation. So, by one of the most flagitious political manoeuvres on record, steps are taken to arm and drill all the members of the Orange lodges—the most turbulent set of organised fanatics in the Kingdom, if not in the Empire. Two members of the Front Opposition Bench are sent over to work up the passions of this crew by spouting treason to them. Officers and retired officers of the Army—politicians first and soldiers afterwards—are induced to join this armed rabble, or to promise their services if necessary. Then from a hundred party platforms and party newspaper offices the country is informed in lurid language that it is on the brink of civil war, owing to the indifference of the Government to the outraged feelings of a noble and high-spirited race, and that the most appalling danger that ever confronted the Empire can only be averted by Ministers at once allowing the Opposition to amend their Bill for them, or by their immediately dissolving a Parliament less than three years old. So there is the cat out of the bag for everybody to behold. And what is the animal? Simply the old Tory veto of the House of Lords on Liberal legislation, transformed into the veto of the Orange lodges in Belfast, backed by an open conspiracy to resist the Government by force and by unconcealed attempts to bring about a mutiny in the Army.

INDIFFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

England and Scotland show no signs of preferring this new form of veto to the old which they voted away in 1910. In the elections just held there is not a shadow of a sign that the elections just held there is not a shadow of a sign that the electors have the slightest sympathy with the Carson movement, or that they are in the least imposed upon by the Ulster fake. The turnover of a few score of votes in an evenly divided constituency like Reading was the usual and natural result of the retirement of an exceptionally popular member, and it is more than counterbalanced by the increased poll against the Unionists at Keighley and Wick. In the latest election South Lanark, the candidates who stood for Home Rule have a greater majority over the Unionist than the Liberal majority at the last election. The one election (Linlithgow) in which the Ministerialists have lost ground badly is notoriously explained by local and temporary circumstances which have nothing whatever to do with Home Rule. Although make-believe seems to have become a sort of disease with the Unionists, they must know perfectly well at the bottom of their hearts that all these polls are utterly inconsistent with the theory that the country is burning for a third general election within four years in order to deliver Ulstermen from the Pope. So far from that, the polling for the Unionists ought to encourage the Government to stand firm in the negotiations that are said to be going on surreptitiously already, and which are certain to take place when the Home Rule Bill next gets to the House of Lords. If means can be found of enabling the House of Lords and the Unionist leaders, Irish or English, to accept Home Rule and at the same time save their faces, without reducing Home Rule to something which neither Irish nor British Home Rulers can regard as Home Rule, that will be very satisfactory. But when we are threatened with the terrors of armed insurrection it is as well to remember that a sanguinary riot at Belfast when Home Rule, in whatever shape, is established is more or less of acertainty. From which it follows that there can be no object whatever in emasculating a Home Rule Bill merely because Orangemen and their allies and instigators over here tell us that there not allowed to have their own way.

EMPIRE STOCK-TAKING.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GREAT 1915 EXHIBITION.

The Lord Mayor presided during mail-week at a largely attended meeting at the Mansion House in support of the British Dominions Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in the summer of 1915.

Lord Strathcona, the president of the council, was unable to attend, but in a communication read by Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam he stated that thoughtful men of every shade of opinion desired to see the units of the Empire knit more closely together and in possession of a fuller knowledge of the needs and demands of their sister nations. It was that desire which had been responsible for the decision to hold an exhibition of the natural resources and principal industries of the Dominions. London would in 1915 be a centre of the keenest interest to every citizen of the Empire.

The Lord Mayor said the meeting came very appropriately now that the acquisition of the Crystal Palace was an accomplished fact owing to the great munificence of Lord Plymouth. (Applause.)

Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam said it was nearly twenty years since they had a real British exhibition. The time had arrived to take stock of what they could produce and manufacture within the Empire. The project originated among people of the over-seas Dominions, but they wanted to see the exhibition carried through at the headquarters of the Empire, and therefore they asked for the support of all Britishers. (Applause).

Other speakers were Lord Redesdale, Lord Southwark (president of the London Chamber of Commerce), the Hon. Thomas Mackenzie (High Commisioner for New Zealand), Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Sir John McCall (Agent-General for Tasmania), and Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., who declared that the exhibition would be a perfect microcosm of their great industrial Empire which would stagger those who had not had the pleasure of touring through the Empire.

A resolution pledging support to the exhibition was passed unanimously.

ANNUAL FAIR AT MANGROL.

A correspondent writes:—The annual fair is being held at Mangrol, a place between Surat and Broach, in honour of Peer Motamia Saheb, a saint of great reputed holiness. The fair commenced on 25th of December and will last for the whole of January. The Sandal ceremony was preformed on the 28th of December when a large procession arranged by Peerzadah Motamia III, and presided over by Peer Badamia Saheb, went to the Durgah Sharif and made floral offerings with prayers. The Urs preper was observed and celebrated the next day with great formality. A large number of pilgrims Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans were present and were busy with their prayers. The mausoleum of the Peer Saheb was brilliantly illuminated and presented a picturesque appearance. The Peer Saheb is said to have performed several miracles and is held in great veneration. His seat is, at present, occupied by Peerzadah Motamia III who has a religious following of more than fifteen thousand. The young Peerzadah who is under the supervision of his grand-uncle, Peer Badamia Saheb is held in high esteem.

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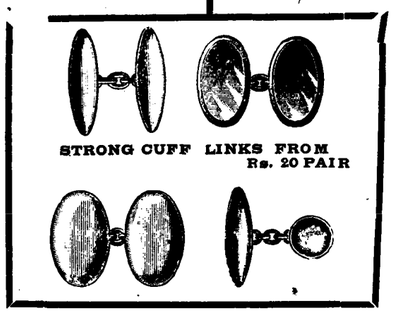
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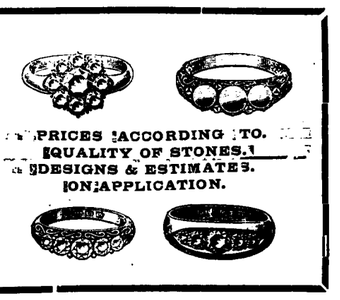
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PIONEER IN A WILD COUNTRY.

LIFE IN NIGERIA.

Mr. Malcolm Portal Hyatt writes in "T. P.'s Weekly":—

There must be few men who have not wished at some time in their lives to exchange the dull monotony of life in a great city for an untrammelled life in the open air, and the thrilling adventures which are usually supposed to be the daily lot of a pioneer in a wild country. Yet how many of those men would change places with the pioneer if they could look behind the scenes and see how he has to live and how many discomforts he has to endure in order to earn a more or less honest living? He envies the stay-at-home man just as much as that man envies him, and longs for wife and children, good food, and a watertight roof over his head.

THE VILLAGE TREE.

I am writing this, sitting by the door of a mud hut in a tiny village in a little-known part of Northern Nigeria. Outside the rain is falling steadily; the air is so heavy and still that the smoke, rising through the thatch of the native huts, ascends in slowly curling blue columns till it gradually disperses and drifts away among trees. In the middle of the village, and not far from my hut, is a great spreading tree, under the shade of which meet the few inhabitants of the village. Here the women pound up the yams and guinea corn which forms their staple food; here, also, collect all the animals of the village, evil-looking little black goats, fowls, and the inevitable pariah dogs. Weaver birds swarm in the tree, gorgeous little creatures, all golden yellow, brown and black, and they fight like little yellow devils. Swallows roost in the roof of the hut, and fly in and out all day. The roof leaks in a dozen different places, but one gets used to that, and it only becomes really annoying when the blankets get wet, or too much water falls on to the table at meal times. Not that it could make much difference to the flavour of the food, as a menu card is seldom necessary, breakfast in the bush being always composed of fried eggs and yam, and probably chicken "cutlegs" (Anglice cutlets), while lunch and dinner also consist of chicken and yam.

LEPERS WITHOUT THE GATE.

Travelling is apt to prove weary work. To a man who is only accustomed to motor omnibus it would, no doubt, be novel and intensely interesting to ride, at the head of a long string of carriers, through rolling bush-covered country, broken here and there by rugged granite hills, past fields of cotton and guinea corn, crossing boulder-strewn river beds, dry half the year, but filled with a roaring torrent of brown water in the rains, to halt at last for the day in some strange little mud-walled village, where the lepers sit in the shade by the gate, exhibiting hands without fingers, feet without toes, and dull sightless eyes, each with his little bowl into which charitable travellers may drop a few cowrie shells. But to the old traveller, though all in the day's work, it becomes monotonous; the sun is hot, the flies are maddening, the saddle very hard, and he would give a lot for the chance to travel by the humble "'bus" once more.

BUFFALO HUNTING.

To all men the search for gold has an almost irresistible fascination, in spite of difficulties and drawbacks, and they are many. The bush is thick, the grass often ten feet high, matted together at the bottom with last year's dead grass, and in places bound together into an almost impenetrable mass with tough vines and creepers. And perhaps after struggling through several hundred yards the stream bed proves to be muddy or there is a long deep pool, then there is nothing to do but to go back, dripping wet from head to feet, and try again at some other point, until the gold-bearing gravel is found. Truly a prospector's life has its drawbacks. Yet to a man who loves sport there come opportunities which more than repay him for hardships and discomfort. Such an opportunity occurred to me a few weeks ago; after a long weary walk through bad country, where not a stream showed a colour of gold in the pan, I came on fresh buffalo spoor. A few minutes brought me up to them in the dense bush. A quick shot was followed instantly by a savage charge from the wounded beast; another shot at short range, and the great animal came down with a crash. It was all over in a few seconds, but it was an experience one does not forget.

THE CALL.

Again, an elephant passed near the camp at night; three hours spooring through long grass and dense jungle brought me up to where he stood, looking like a huge mass of grey granite. One shot did it that time.

We all envy the men who live easy, comfortable lives at home, and yet we cannot leave the bush for long. It is pleasant beyond all words to return to wife and children, to a cosy fireside, and good food, but the call comes to us again in time and go we must. Perhaps in years to come we shall not hear it so plainly, but there will be younger, stronger men to take our places, while we wait peacefully at home among our dear ones for the last call of all.

HOW MR. TAFT REDUCED HIS WEIGHT.

NO POTATOES, BREAD, PORK, OR SALMON.

Professor Taft, the ex-President, after lecturing at New York on Dec. 18, in defence of the Monroe Doctrine, the enforcement of which, he said, was essential in order to exclude from this hemisphere the selfish political interference of European Governments, gaily informed his old friends that he had in nine months reduced his weight from 22¼ stone to 17¼.

Asked how he did it, he said, "I've lost 70 lbs., of flesh since I left the White House by dieting. I have dropped potatoes entirely, also bread in all forms. Pork likewise is tabooed, but I can eat most vegetables, all fowl, but not salmon, which is the fat member of the fish family. I drink two glasses of water at each meal and continue, as I have always done, to abstain from all wines, liquors, and tobacco.

"And boys," he exclaimed, with one of those reverberating laughs which used to make the executive mansion ring, "I never felt fitter or finer in my life."

IN PRAISE OF CHINESE.

SIR WM. RAMSAY ON THE DEFECTS OF MODERN ENGLISH.

Sir Wm. Ramsay, recently speaking at St. Bride Institute, E.C., on spelling reform, said it was a pity that we had not from the beginning adopted the Chinese system of writing instead of our own. The Chinese did not spell; they used symbols which conveyed ideas. The Chinese language had the great advantage that it could be read much quicker than any spelt language. It went straight from the symbol to the brain as an idea.

Although he would not support the adoption of a new alphabet on the lines of the Chinese system, he felt that it was a pity that three thousand or four thousand years ago our ancestors did not adopt the Chinese system.

Mr. T. Healy, who presided, said the chief stumbling block to spelling reform was the Press and the ignorance of those supposed to control editorial opion. He was satisfied that Isaac Pitman was right and that those who opposed him were wrong.

Mr. W. Archer said that the untold millions of children of the world were wasting a large portion of each day of their educational lives in memorising absurd and valueless inconsistencies.

A "Central News" Agency telegram from New York states that the Wisconsin State Boxing Comission has suspended Packey McFarland for what they regard as the "slovenly" bout with Jack Briton at Milwaukee recently. An endeavour is being made to induce the New York boxing authorities to recognize the suspension.

EXCHANGE OF EDITORS.

DR. PAGE'S PLAN TO FOSTER GOOD RELATIONS.

Mrs. Carruthers, chairman of the district, presided at the annual dinner of the London district of the Institute of Journalists at the Hotel Cecil on Dec. 20: The guests of the evening were Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Page.

Dr. Page said that journalists, watching the unfolding drama of the world day by day, got a shrewd judgment of those who played the game fairly, and were able to measure up the humbugs. It was a consolation among themselves to know that they were the only men on the active scenes of life who were not often fooled. He thought that American matters might be better reported in the English newspapers, and that English matters ought to be better reported in the American Press. He recalled that a few weeks ago the American newspapers had big headlines about differences between the two Governments. If anyone knew anything about differences it should be himself, but he had heard of none. The whole of the differences were imaginary.

It was a serious matter, and was due to the proprietors of daily papers demanding a system which the Americans called a "beat." For his own part he would rather wait till to-morrow to read a thing accurately than read it inaccurately to-day. He suggested that journalists from each country should visit the other, not merely for pleasure, but to do actual work in the newspaper offices.

Sir Ernest Shackleton said he had a short and merry life in a London newspaper office, but it was suggested to him that it was not his metier. He was editor of the South Polar papers, which got on very well because there was no competition. He owed much to the reporters, and if every public man was honest he would say the same.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Hugh Francis Jacob, of Calcutta, youngest son of Francis Jacob, M.Inst.C.E., of Ellesdene, Westcombe Park, and Alice Maud Wickins, only child of the Ven. William John Wickins, archdeacon of Calcutta, and honorary chaplain to his Majesty the King.

The marriage between Lieut. H. H. F. Gosset, R.E., third son of Col. F. Gosset, late R.E., Watlington, Oxon, and Phyllis Templer, only daughter of the late Frederick Parsons, M.R.C.S., of Frome Selwood, Somerset, will take place at Lahore in February.

An engagement is announced between Arthur Davison, Public Works Department, India, only son of Major T. Davison (late Cheshire Regt.) and Mrs. Davison, of Springfield, Buttevant, county Cork, and Barbara Alice, second daughter of Thomas H. B. Ruttledge, Bloomfield, Hollymount, county Mayo.

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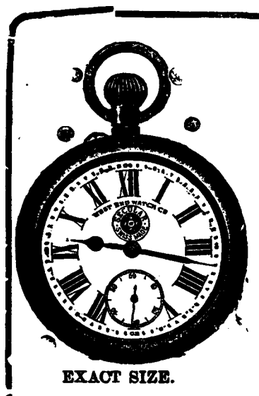

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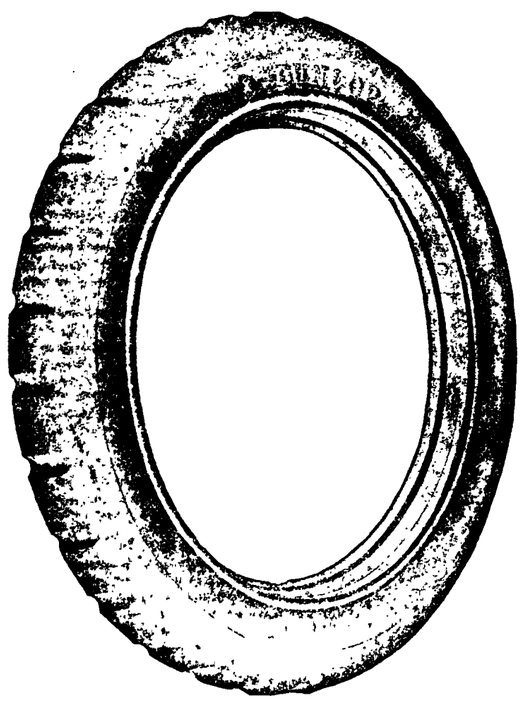

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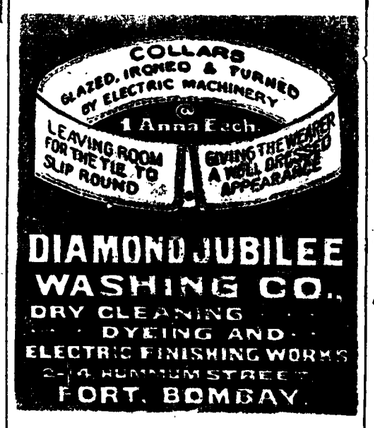
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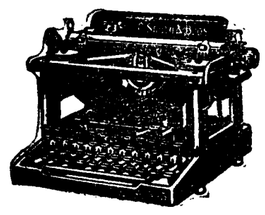

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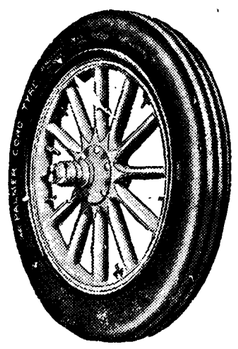

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